Royal West End the brand that made reputation. Leaders of 20 years. Rs. 185 only. WELLINGTON CYCLE Co. BOMBAY.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

The Bombay Chronicle

Experience costs money, heeds heeds by other men's experiences. ROYAL WEST END at Rs. 185 is the greatest investment. WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co. BOMBAY & POONA.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. VIII NO. 81 BOMBAY: MONDAY, APRIL 5, 1920. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA.
(Companies Incorporated in England).
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.
SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDO CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are requested to be possession of Pass Ports.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
10th April	Kalyan	3937
10th "	Konigin Luise	10,785 Extra Medical Inspection at 4 p.m
17th "	Manora	7855
24th "	Khiva	947
1st May	Sardinia	8820
8th "	Margna	8,258
15th "	Morea	10890

* The KHIVA is fully booked with passengers from China and will have no accommodation for Passengers from India.

SAILINGS TO THE STRAITS & CHINA.

Date about.	Steamer.	
12th April	Dunera	Calling at Colombo

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AN PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamers	—
8th April	Lhasa	Karachi direct, noon No. 14 Victoria Dock.
12th "	Binga	Karachi coasting.

Terms and Rates of Freights and passag per P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be ar ranged with

MACKINON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer	Commander	Tons	Arrival	Departure.
Koyei Maru	T.Iwashima	4739	20th Mar.	6th April.
Tokumi Maru	S.Akiyoshi	3856	30th Mar.	10th April.
Sanuo Maru	Y.Nishi	3441	3rd Apl.	9th April.
Fukukai Maru	..	..	6th Apr.	17th April.
Kinyo Maru	U.Matsumoto	3680	11th Apr.	22nd April.

For Freight apply to:—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Allice Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
THE OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAMSHIP Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
HEAD OFFICE:—OSKA, JAPAN.
Fleet.—187 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 463,000.
REGULAR SERVICE FROM BOMBAY JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamers	Captain	Arrival	Departure	Destination
Indus Maru	R. Yano	25th Mar.	6th Apl.	Japan
Kotuku Maru	N. Wakatake.	15th April	25th April	"
Saigon Maru	S. Kondo	15th Apl	26th Apl.	"
Ganges Maru	T. Inouye	25th Apl.	5th May.	"
Burma Maru	T. Takemura	5th May	15th May	"

For Freight apply to:—
K. SHIMA,
Manager.
Fort, Bombay,
Elam Building, Ballard Road.

BANKING.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital £1,500,000
Paid-up Capital £750,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £750,000
Reserve Fund £709,000

HEAD OFFICE:
14, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kwala Lumpur
Ba tavia	Howrah	Madras
Bombay	(Calcutta)	Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	New York
Colombo	Karachi	Penang
Delhi	Kota Bhru	Rangoon
Galle	(Kalantan)	Shanghai
		Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum, on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.
Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS. The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents and collection of interest therein as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.

J. A. ROBERTSON,
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital authorised	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Issued	37,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Paid-up	16,55,799	9	6
Reserve Funds	13,20,592	8	8

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.
BRANCHES.

Amritsar	Hoshiarpur	Ludhiana
Bombay	Hyderabad	Multan City
Calcutta	(Sindh)	Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jullundur	Patiala
Delhi	Jammu	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan	Jhelum City	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Karachi	Sialkot
Gujranwalla	Kapur	Srinagar
Gujan	Lahore City	Umballa City
Hapur	Lyallpur	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened & interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved securities.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.
INLAND TRADE BILLS, etc., of approved customers discounted and Demand Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers issued on stations where the Bank has Branches and Agencies.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

RUPCHAND KAPUR,
Manager

THE NATIONAL BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA, LIMITED.
(Registered in the Transvaal.)
With which are incorporated.
The Bank of Africa, Ltd., The Natal Bank, Ltd. and The National Bank of The Orange River Colony, Ltd.
Bankers to the Government of the Union of South Africa in the Transvaal, Natal and Orange Free State.
Bankers to the British Imperial Government in South Africa.

PAID-UP CAPITAL £2,925,000
WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO £4,800,000
CAPITAL & RESERVE £4,915,000
HEAD OFFICE:—PRETORIA.
LONDON OFFICES:—Circus Place, London Wall; 18 St. Swithin's Lane, and 25, Cockspur Street (West End).
NEW YORK OFFICE:—16, Wall Street.
OVER 420 BRANCHES AND SUB-BRANCHES IN SOUTH AND EAST AFRICA.
ANTWERP OFFICE 55, Place de Meir.
MAURITIUS OFFICE—Port Louis.
Agents at Amsterdam, Paris, Petrograd and the Principal Cities of the World.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year or for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2½ per cent. per annum on daily credit balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000; interest on balances exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 subject to special arrangement.
BILLS negotiated and collected.
LETTERS OF CREDIT AND DRAFTS issued.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
SPECIAL FACILITIES FOR BUSINESS WITH SOUTH AND EAST AFRICA.

W. MURRAY SMITH,
Acting Manager,
Taj Buildings,
Hill, Meraly Road.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LTD
Incorporated by Special Charter of the Imperial Japanese Government, 1899.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL Yen 60,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ... Yen 37,500,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Yen 7,030,000
HEAD OFFICE: TAIPEH, FORMOSA
BRANCHES:

LONDON	YOKOHAMA	KARENKO
NEW YORK	MOJI	KEELUNG
SHANGHAI	AMOY	MAKUNG
HONGKONG	CANTON	TAITOH
SINGAPORE	FOOCHOW	SHINCHIKU
BATAVIA	HANKOW	TAICHU
SEMARANG	SWATOW	TAINAN
SOORABAYA	TAKOW	TAKOW
TOKYO	AKO	TAMSUI
KOBE	GIRAN	TOWEN
OSAKA	KAGI	BANGKOK

The Bank has also a LARGE NUMBER OF CORRESPONDENTS at HOME and ABROAD.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened and FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE Business transacted.

K. TAKEMURA,
Manager
56, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE SUMITOMO BANK
LIMITED.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Yen 3,00,00,000
PADI-UP CAPITAL ..... Yen 2,62,50,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Yen 6,350,000
HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA.
BRANCHES:

Bombay	Kure	San Francisco
Bingomachi	Kurume	Seattle
Dotonbori	Kyoto	Semba
Hakata	London	Shanghai
Hankaw	Moji	Shimonoseki
Hiroshima	Nagoya	Tsuruga
Honolulu	Nakanoshima	Tsushimaracho
Hyogo	New York	Wakamatsu
Kawaguchi	Nihama	Yama
Kobe	Onomichi	Yokohama

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months and far shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

J. SATO,
Manager.
Churchgate Street, Bombay.
Post Box No. 389.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD
ESTABLISHED 7th SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE.
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCH—Ahmedabad.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,0
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,00
RESERVE FUND	66,00,00

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balance from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at the rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK accounts opened on favourable terms—Rules on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD
(Incorporated in England.)
SAVINGS DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS.
The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—
Interest is allowed at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 8,000 at the credit of an account between the 5th and the last business days of each calendar month.
Deposits may be made in the name of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.
Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

THE BOMBAY WIDOW'S PENSION FUND LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1878.
No. 315, Hornby Road, opposite J. N. Petit Library.
Funded Capital Rs. 2,32,000.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms of the Insurance Act.
The Accounts are subject to strict audit according to Indian Companies Act.
Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed, Rates of subscription are very moderate, 30 per cent. Surrender Value in are the wife predeceased. Twelve months grace if occupation is lost.
Commission to canvassers.
For details apply for a copy of Rules to,
GAJANNAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISHED 1884.

Subscribed Capital .....Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital .....Yen 61,000,000
Reserve Fund .....Yen 22,000,000
Head Office: YOKOHAMA.
Branches:—
Batavia, Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun, Dairen, Fengtien, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kai-Yuan, Kobe, London, Los Angeles, Lions, Manila, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon, Rid de Jangiro, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore, Sonrabaya, Sydney, Tientsin, Tsinan, Tokio, Tsingtau, Vladivostock.
CURRENT DEPOSIT accounts are opened for approved customers, and Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. AIZAWA,
Manager.
Post Box No. 304,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

INSURANCE.

THE INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
113, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.
CHAIRMAN:
The Hon'ble Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt.
DIRECTORS:
The Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, C.I.E.
Sir Chimanlal H. Setalvad, Kt.
Sir Hukamchand Saroopchand, Kt.
Jamshed K. Tarachand, Esq., Bar.-at-Law.
Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Esq. (Pragjee Sooree & Co.).
Lalji Naranji, Esq., J. P. (Moolji Jetha & Co.) (Ex-officio).
Safest investment at minimum cost. Terms and conditions of Polices extremely liberal without any vexatious restrictions.
Automatic Non-forfeiture of Polices a boon to Policy-holders.
Application for Agencies invited from influential gentlemen throughout India.
For particulars, apply to:—
JIVANLAL DASTUR & Co.,
Secretaries and Manager.

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
HEAD OFFICE: 7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.
This purely Indian Company was the first deposit Rupees Two Lakhs, in one instalment with the Controller-General for the special security of the Policy-holders.
Sound Security Lowest rates of Premium in India—Liberal Policy terms.
"It ranks as one of the soundest Insurance Companies on the East side of India."
For all forms of Assurance please apply to
RAE & Co., Managing Agents. P. BANERJEA, Secretary.
or
DHURANDHAR BROTHERS.
Chief Agents.
Bombay Presidency,
72, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

LIFE ASSURANCE
Have you seen the latest Prospectus issued by the H.M.L.A.?
MAXIMUM ASSURANCE AT MINIMUM OF COST
It will repay you to send for a copy.
Funds and assets over Rs. 2,00,000
Claims Paid exceed Rs. 3,00,00
Trustees of the Reserved Fund—Govt. of Bengal (Official Trustees)
According to Govt. Blue Book—The Oldest Hindu Life office in India.

HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE LIMITED
Estd. 1891.
Head Office: 309, Bowbazar Street, CALCUTTA.
Chief Agents: D. SEN & Co. 1, Chowringhee CALCUTTA.

JUST READY
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
LADIES' HAT.
IN THE LATEST SHAPES AND DESIGNS

Jockey Hats	at Rs.	15 0 0 each
Georgette Hats	at ,,	15 0 0 "
Gold or Silver Embroidery Hats	at ,,	20 0 0 "
Tameshanta Hats	at Rs.	10 & ,, 12 8 0 "

AHMED E ESAALI.
MERCER, MILLINER & LADIES' DRESSMAKER.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE NO. 479.

CHEMICAL ANALYSIS HAS PROVED
the permanency and superiority of
"INKOTINE" INKS
and that is why—
they are exclusively used in all the Government offices of the Bombay Presidency.
For Particulars and Prices write to:—
G. S. RANADE & CO.
GOVERNMENT INK CONTRACTORS
BOMBAY No. 4

OPEN DAILY FROM 4 TO 8 P. M.
THE BOMBAY COMMERCIAL MUSEUM.
The Permanent Exhibition
OF COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS
AT GIRGAUM TRAM TERMINUS.
Admission Free.

INSURANCE.

THE BHARAT INSURANCE Co. Ltd.
ESTABLISHED 1896.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—Lahore, Delhi, Rawalpindi, Ajmere, Nagpur, Lucknow, Bankipore Calcutta, Poona, Bangalore Mangalore, Sukkur, Karachi, Quetta.

Funds exceed	30,00,000
Surplus about	1,00,000
Claims paid about	23,00,000

Specialities:—Moderate premia, ready on vertability, prompt payment, female lives insured, etc.
Pushing agents wanted all over India.
K. C. VIDYARTHI,
Manager, B. I. Co., Ltd.,
(Bharat Building),
Lahore.
Poona Chief Agents:
Messrs. B. N. SATHE & BROTHERS,
224, Budhwar Peth,
Poona City.

HOTEL.

THE CHEAPEST FIRST CLASS HOTEL
at which to put up at in Railway is the
RAILWAY HOTEL
Those visiting Bombay should not fail to try the "Bombay" Hotel situated at Charney Road, in a healthy locality.
DINNER TABLE SPECIALITY.
Competent Chefs, High Class Cuisine and Billiard tables.
Charney Road, Bombay, Telephone No 188

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

CITY SHORTHAND & TYPEWRITING STUDIO.—Opposite Whiteaway's, Fort, Bombay. The leading Institution in the East, pronounced by Commercial Experts to be the BEST. Mang. Props. A. B. KAPADIA and K. J. DAVAR.

WASTE—Don't waste your money buy anything at highest prices to-day, for MEHTA and Co., Auctioneers, 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, have many cheap bargains worth inspecting, AUCTION TO-DAY, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.). Come sharp.

DIABETES — ALBUMEN — ANTI-DIABETES, Rs. 16 per box of 100 Pastilse or (Lozenges); NEPHROLINT, Rs. 14 per 3 oz. bottle. Old and heavy cases completely cured by marvellous extracts or plants of Dr. G. Damman. Ask for Brochures with numerous testimonials at Kemp and Co., and give a full description of your disease. Agents:—KEMP & CO., LTD., BOMBAY.

MOTORS & ACCESSORIES

FORD PRICES AGAIN REDUCED.—4 seater Touring Car, Rs. 2,500; 2 seater Runabout Rs. 2,300, FORD AUTOMOBILES (India), LTD., Hughes Road, Bombay, Telephone No. 707, Telegram "Autoford."

MISCELLANEOUS.

CONTRACTORS—To raze the building No. 93, Girgaon Back Road and remove the materials. Should apply personally before 5th April at SHIVNARAYAN BULDEODAS, Marwari Bazar. 9955

DAVAR'S COLLEGE ANNUAL SOCIAL GATHERING will be held on 11th inst. at Jehangir Baug, Parel. Dinner Tickets on application to HON. SECRETARIES, Ex-students cordially invited. 9932

WANTED to give on 999 years' Lease. A very valuable piece of land admeasuring about 1052 square yards with Buildings, fronting, tram roads on two sides at Ripon Road. Apply for particulars Box No. 342, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9952

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—Experienced MOTOR DRIVER with knowledge of mechanism. Apply S. A. KAZRANI, Walkeshwar Road. 9907

WANTED—SECOND CLASS ENGINEERS for Indian coasting steamers for over 50 horse-power. Apply to R. E. COLLIN & Co., 7-10, Elphinstone Circle. 9847

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—2 COMPOUNDERS Handsome salary, extra remuneration. Apply Dr. KAPADIA. Nulbazaar. 9863

WANTED—A SECOND-CLASS MECHANICAL ENGINEER for Ginning and Pressing Factory, apply with testimonials and salary required to Box No. 331, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9891

WANTED—MERCHANTS to deal in Silk and Tansa Silk Cloth. Apply for samples and quotations to SHRI KRISHNA WEAVING MILLS, COMPANY, LIMITED, Ahmedabad. 9937

WANTED—An experienced MAN for Cinema Film business, must have good knowledge in canvassing business. Handsome salary to a really competent man. Apply sharp to Box No. 332, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9902

WANTED—ASSISTANT MANAGING COPYING and COURT CLERKS and SHORTHAND-TYPIST and TYPIST for a Solicitors office. Please apply stating previous experience and qualifications to Box No. 292, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9

WANTED—A LEDGER CLERK with good knowledge of accounts for commercial firm, pay according to qualification. State age and apply to Box No. 326, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9864

WANTED—A good TYPIST CLERK, (Shorthand typist preferred) for Sarajanik Education Society, Surat. Apply sharp, stating terms and qualifications to HONORARY SECRETARY. 9935

WANTED—An experienced UNDERGRADUATES to teach English to Standards I to III at Anjarla, Dist. Ratnagiri. Pay 30 to 40 according to qualifications. Apply to Box No. 343, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9953

AGENTS WANTED—Throughout India, Burma and Ceylon, for High Grade Motor Truck, Cars, Tyres, etc. Apply for territories with references to:—MOTOR DEPARTMENT, British Isles & India Trading Corporation, 91/99, Medows Street, Bombay. 9954

WANTED for a large Newspaper Company in Bombay a competent MACHINE-MINDER to take charge of Newspaper printing machines during night. Apply with copies of testimonials stating references and the lowest salary expected to Box No. 500, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED—A competent and fast TYPIST to commence work from April 1st. Good wages to a suitable man. One with a knowledge of accounts preferred. Apply J. CRAWFORD, 4, Bellasis Road, Byculla, Bombay. 9896

WANTED—An experienced MILL MANAGER for a Local Mill. Apply sharp with copies of testimonials, which will not be returned, stating minimum salary required to Box No. 301, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9721

WANTED—DISTRICT AGENTS throughout the Punjab, N. W. F. Province, Delhi, United Provinces and the Bombay Presidency, for the sale of high class Swadeshi Cigarettes. Sole-Agents:—ABDULHAQ, GHULAMRASUL, Katra Ahluwalian, Amritsar. 9717

WANTED—A PARTNER, working or sleeping to invest Rs. 10 to 15 thousand in a sound and profitably going on business. No risk. No botheration. Every investment returned with interest and profit. Apply Box No. 322, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9821

WANTED by a big Import firm two SALESMEN, one for Piece-goods and Yarn and the other for Chemicals, Soaps, Hardware and metals. Only experienced should apply with testimonials and salary expected to Box No. 323, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9839

SITUATIONS VACANT,

WANTED—AGRICULTURAL GRADUATE for Bhavnagar State service. Apply sharp with testimonials to DIRECTOR OF AGRICULTURE. 9939

WANTED—A DESPATCHING CLERK, neat handwriting essential, starting salary Rs. 30 to 40. Apply Box No. 440, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9933

WANTED—An experienced CLERK, knowing Marine and Fire Insurance and also accounts. Good prospects and salary to an efficient man. Apply sharp to Box No. 344, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9955

WANTED—A BUILDING SUPERVISOR, one experienced in taking building-measurements in a Contractor's or Architect's firm preferred. Apply to Box No. 334, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9909

SITUATION WANTED.

WANTED—TUITIONS in English, Sanskrit and Mathematics by an experienced Graduate Tutor. Apply Box No. 335A, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9910

WANTED.

WANTED—Two first or second class passages by first steamer during this month for Marseilles or London. Good premium will be offered. Apply immediately to Box No. 333, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9303

FOR SALE,

FOR SALE—HARMSWORTH BUSINESS LIBRARY. Ten Volumes almost new Rs. 100. Apply J. P. Owner, 4 Motilal Mansions, Hamam Street. 9931

FOR SALE—New built BUILDING Kalikabhuvan Cavel Lane, Kalbadevi Road. See owner next building or apply GANGADAO MOTILAL, 160, Kalbadevi. 9935

FOR SALE—One Double and one Single Brougham made by Belvalette of Paris. Both the carriages are very little used. For inspection and price apply to Box No. 311, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9747

A few Brand New Ford, five-seater Cars, FOR SALE. Just arrived from Canada. Never used. Immediate delivery. Apply personally to PADAM GODREZ, opposite Charni Road Station. 9951

FOR SALE—30ft. by 7½ft. by 150 lbs. Boiler, 40 H.P. A.C. Motors, Heavy Pattern Fire Brigade Steam Engine, Semi Rotary Wing Pumps, Steam Engines, etc. Apply ENGINEER & CO., Pydhonie, Bombay. 9308

SMYRNA DRY FIGS, extra quality, packed in cases of 36 lb. each arrived last week per s.s. "Hungaria", a few cases available. Apply to the NATIONAL FINANCING and COMMISSION CORPORATION, Ltd., 39/41, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay. 9921

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET on long lease—an up to date spacious, ideal spot on Hornby Road for Bank, Big office or Show Room. Apply Box No. 341, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9934

TO LET.—No. 2, PARAVATTI VILLAS, Poona, for season, a well furnished House, containing Double Suite of Rooms. For particulars apply to BYHA SUBDTHAN Sir Agakhans Bungalow, Mazagon, Bombay. 9744

TO BE LET—SHOPS, GOTOWNS and OFFICE ROOMS in the Great Western Buildings in Apollo Street and Bokehouse lane. Apply—JETHMAL NARANDAS & CO., in Bokehouse lane premises, rooms Nos. 119-120. 9778

TO LET—During temporary absence of owner from India, from 1st June to end of November, 1920, all the three flats in "MALDON HOUSE", new Marine Lines, partially furnished. For particulars apply to S. MEHTA, Retreat Shahibag, P. O. Ahmedabad. 9900

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE INDIAN LUMBER AND SAW MILL COMPANY.

Reay Road, Parel P. O., Bombay.
Telephone No. 4111, Telegram, "Grandis"

ENQUIRIES for all kinds of timber and sawing solicited. Log, Limber, Dimension and circular Band-sawing under European supervision a speciality.
Saw timber of various kinds supplied to order.
Special offers in batten and bailing ribs, and other wood parts required by Mills.
For full particulars apply to above address. 9464

NOTICE.

WAGONS FOR INDIAN RAILWAYS.

TENDERS are invited for the construction in India and delivery during the year ending 31st March, 1921, of the wagons detailed below:—

5'-6" GAUGE—COVERED GOODS.
600 of type A 1 length 21'-0".
1014 of type A 2 length 24'-6".
150 of type A 3 length 27'-7".
5'-6" GAUGE—OPEN.
250 of type C 1 length 19'-6".
226 of type C 2 length 23'-0".
METRE GAUGE—COVERED GOODS.
514 of type M A 1 length 19'-0".
133 of type M A 2 length 20'-0".
150 of type M A 3 length 21'-6".

The types quoted are those of the Indian Railway Conference standard designs.
Copies of specifications, forms of tender and drawings can be obtained on application to the Secretary, Railway Board, Simla, on payment of Rs. 200 per set which amount will not be refunded whether the tenderer is successful or not.
Tenders must be enclosed in sealed covers superscribed "Tender for wagons" and should reach the SECRETARY Railway Board, Simla, on or before the 30th April, 1920.
The Railway Board do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender or to assign any reason for non-acceptance of any tender. 9873

PUBLIC NOTICES.

MATHERAN STEAM TRAMWAY.

ACCOMMODATION:—The accommodation by all trains on the Matheran Steam Tramway is limted and the carriage of luggage cannot be guaranteed by the same train in which the passengers travels. Heavy luggage should therefore be booked in advance provided a ticket is purchased in advance; if not ticket is purchased in advance, luggage may be treated and conveye as parcels.
2. Passengers are allowed to take into their compartments only one small package such as a hand bag, a suit case or some such small package over the Matheran Steam Tramway. or
LUGGAGE:—Luggage for all trains mu be weighed and paid for. Passengers must accompany their luggage for weighment.
Luggage must be tendered for despatch at Matheran at least 30 minutes before the due departure of the train.
RETIRING ROOMS:—Retiring Rooms each equipped with electric lights and bath rooms, etc., for week-end and other passengers have been opened at Matheran station Rooms, meals and other refreshments are obtainable at the following rates on application to Messrs. Brandon & Co., Victoria Terminus or Matheran station:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
(1) Rooms—Inclusive charge meal Rs. 8/8 per day.			
(2) Charges for separate meals in th Restaurant:—			
Chota Hazri	0	12	0
Breakfast	2	0	0
Luncheon	2	0	0
Afternoon Tea (without pastry)	0	4	0
Dinner	2	8	0

Meals can be ordered in advance by informing the guard at Victoria Terminus or Neral stations.
FARES OVER THE MATHERAN STEAM TRAMWAY:—The fares over the Matheran Steam Tramway on and from to-day are increased by the following amounts.—

	Rs.	a.	p.
1st Class by	1	4	0
IInd Class by	1	0	0
IIIrd Class by	0	12	0

The fares for passengers travelling by th train leaving Neral for Matheran at 4-30 hours over the Matheran Steam Tramway and Matheran for Neral at 13 hours are as under:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
1st Class	4	8	0
IInd Class	2	8	0
IIIrd Class	1	4	0

Only servants of 1st and IInd class passengers will be conveyed in the IIIrd class b the trains leaving Matheran at 8-0 and Neral at 16-30 hours.

A. C. RUMBOLL,
General Traffic Manager,
G. I. P. Railway.
Bombay, 1st April, 1920. 9918

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE TREATY.

ZEMINDARY PROPERTY, situated in desirable district of South India comprising some 250 square miles and including a large extent of valuable timber. A considerable area of the property is already under ryot cultivation whilst a recent survey by a well-known Ceylon visiting Agent disclosed from 16,000 to 20,000 acres of land suitable for cocoanuts, rubber, tea, etc., etc.
In view of this, and of the ever-rising land and timber values in India, and the near advent of an already sanctioned branch railway, the property at the present time presents a rare opportunity to Indian Capitalists and others in search of a sound and improving investment. Principals only should apply in the first instance to Box No. 250, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

THE ARMY & NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LTD.

(Incorporated in England.)
105, VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER, LONDON, S. W.

NOTICE TO MEMBERS.

FRIDAY, the 2nd proximo (Good Friday) and MONDAY, the 5th proximo (Easter Monday) being public Holidays, the Society's BOMBAY BRANCH will be CLOSED on both days. The Stores will however be open as usual for business on SATURDAY, the 3rd proximo from 9-30 a.m. to 2 p.m.
ACTG. MANAGER, BOMBAY BRANCH.
9845

WANTED.

A well educated and experienced Manager for the Co-operative Central Bank Limited, Chhindwara, C. P. Pay according to qualifications. Apply stating age and other qualifications to:—
THE HONORARY SECRETARY.
Co-operative Central Bank, Limited.
9927 Chhindwara.

EMPIRE AUTOMOBILES.

NOTICE.

MOTO DEALERS and CAR OWNERS are requested to note that our business would be suspended for Stock-taking on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, the 2nd and 3rd April, 1920. 9926

WANTED

WANTED—An experience ART GRADUATE with (S. T. C. D.) for Head-Master, Bansda English School on pay Rs. 100 p.m. rising upto 150. Preference will be given for outdoor game qualifications. Apply to the undersigned.
N. K. AMBEGAOKAR.
Dewan, Bansda State.
9795

NOTICE.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VII OF 1913, AND OF THE BOMBAY UNITED SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the undersigned will sanction every proper transfer of shares up to the 20th day of April, 1920, and thereafter no sanction will be given.
Bombay, 26th March, 1920.
MULJI B. BARBHAYA.
MULRAJ KHATAU.
Liquidators.
9764

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE

APPLICATIONS are invited from duly qualified candidates for the post of Foreman, Loco Workshops of this Railway. None but those with previous experience in similar capacity in other Railways need apply. Apply with copies of testimonials and stating salary required to.
K. SRINIVASAIENGAR,
Loco-Superintendent,
Mysore Railways, BANGALORE.
9940

NOTICE

OLD SHARES of Rs. 125 each of Bombay Burma Trading Corporation are LOST or MISPLACED; (1) No. 27100 Keshavlal Sadashiv and Bai Mangawri Ganprasad Dhirajram, (II) No. 14986 Bai Mangawri Ganprasad Dhirajram c/o K. S. Joshi, Ramchandra Mansion Chawpoti, Bombay. 9948

MESOPOTAMIA RIVERCRAFT.

TENDERS are invited for the purchase of certain Barges Motor launches and small craft now lying at Bombay, Karachi, &c., which were intended for despatch to Mesopotamia but which had not been despatched when the war terminated.
Tenders must reach the undersigned not later than noon on the 21st April from whom catalogues can be obtained on application.
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Bombay. 9878

"CARS FOR PRIVATE HIRE."

MOTOR CARS will be SUPPLIED on PRIVATE HIRE by DAILY, WEEKLY or MONTHLY contracts at the rate of annas six per mile within the five miles' radius from Victoria Terminus and waiting charges Re. 1-4-0 per hour. Tariff sheet on application. Please write to
SHAW WADDINGTON,
Managing Agents,
The Phoenix Taxi and Transport Service, Limited,
315, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. 9943

TEE STANDARD MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTY-NINTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at Navsari Building, Fort, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 19th April, 1920, at 3-15 p.m., (S.T.) to transact the following business:—
To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the nine months ended 31st December, 1919.
To declare a Dividend.
To elect two Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.
To elect two Auditors for the ensuing year and fixe their remuneration and any other business, that may be brought forward.
And Notice is hereby given that the Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from Friday the 16th April, 1920, to Thursday the 29th April, 1920. (both days inclusive.)
By order of the Board,
For and on behalf of the Standard Mills Co., Ltd.,
Tata Sons Limited, Agents,
By their Constituted Attorney.
S. D. SAKLATVALA.
Bombay, 24th March, 1920.
N.B.—The Dividend when sanctioned will be made payable at the Company's Registered Office, York Buildings, 3rd Floor, on and after the 3rd May, 1920, to those shareholders whose names stand on the Register on the 15th April, 1920, and the Dividend Warrants will be posted to each shareholder to his last given address. 9766

THE DAVID MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTY-FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at Navsari Building, Fort, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 19th April, 1920, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) to transact the following business:—
To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the nine months ended 31st December, 1919.
To declare a Dividend.
To elect two Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.
To elect two Auditors for the ensuing year and fixe their remuneration and any other business, that may be brought forward.
And Notice is hereby given that the Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from Friday the 16th April, 1920, to Thursday the 29th April, 1920. (both days inclusive.)
By order of the Board,
For and on behalf of the David Mills Co., Ltd.
Tata Sons Limited, Agents,
By their Constituted Attorney.
S. D. SAKLATVALA.
Bombay, 24th March, 1920.
N.B.—The Dividend when sanctioned will be made payable at the Company's Registered Office, York Buildings, 3rd Floor, on and after the 3rd May, 1920, to those shareholders whose names stand on the Register on the 15th April, 1920 and the Dividend Warrants will be posted to each shareholder to his last given address. 9767

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per Nippon Yusen Kaisha's S. S. "Fukkai Maru" are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival from Japan via Singapore and requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge. Capt. J. C. Richards of Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to the survey. No survey will be held on bag cargo in single gunnies. The Bills for CLAIMS are to be sent into this Office within one month from the date of Steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

ANGLO INDIA & COLONIAL NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the date of payment of the allotment money for shares in the above Company has been extended to 10th April, 1920.
Eastern Ship Brokers & Agency, Ltd.,
MANAGING AGENTS,
Anglo India & Colonial Navigation Co., Ltd. 9958

THE CENTURY SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that to Mr. Alwin Seiter has been revoked from 1st of April, 1920.
For the Century Spg. & Mfg. Co., Ld.,
C. N. WADIA & CO.,
Agents.
Gresham Buildings,
Esplanade Road, Fort,
Bombay, 3rd April, 1920. 9948

NOTICE.

ANGLO-INDIA & COLONIAL NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SHARE HOLDERS are informed that share transfer forms will be available at the Company's Registered Office, 15, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay from the 15th April 1920.
Eastern Ship Brokers & Agency Ltd.,
MANAGING AGENTS.
Anglo India & Colonial Navigation Co., Ltd. 9957

NOTICE.

THE DABHOLKAR SCHOLARSHIPS.

AS the Selection of Students for the above scholarships for the year 1920—1921 will be made by the Dabholkar Scholarships Advisory Board on 5th June, 1920, from among the poor and deserving students belonging to the Gaud Saraswat Brahmin Community (all sub-sections included) and studying in High Schools and Colleges managed or recognised by Government or the University of Bombay, applications are invited so as to reach the undersigned on or before 5th June, 1920. Poor and deserving Female Students of the said community studying in Marathi or English Schools or Colleges may also apply. All applications must be made on forms which will be supplied to students on their applying for the same. This requisition applies to the present Dabholkar Scholars also.
DINKAR S. VARDE,
Honorary Secretary,
Dabholkar Scholarships Advisory Board.
"Anand-Kanan", Chaupaty Road,
Bombay, 5th April, 1920. 9950

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that MANECKJI SORABJI CAPTAIN, of Bombay, has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us in our office No. 14K, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.
FIRST:—All that moiety of half share of the Vendor in all that piece or parcel of vacant land or ground containing by admeasurement 238 square yards and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue as part of old Nos. 17355 and 661, New Nos. 88 and A/2226 and B/3000, Old Survey No. 81 and New Survey No. 7094, 2/7095 and A/7114 and assessed by the Municipality under Ward D, Ward Nos. 3449-3450 (1-2) and 3455 and Street No. 4-5, 5A and 10 situate at Pedder Road, Cumballa Hill, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and bounded, on the North by the property of Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla and Jafferbhai Rahimtulla, on the South by the property formerly belonging to the estate of the late Abdulla Meherali Dharamsey and now of Dinshaw D. Adenwalla, on the East by the property described in the second part of this Schedule and partly by the property formerly belonging to the estate of the late Abdulla Meherally Dharamsey and now of Dinshaw D. Adenwalla and on the West by Gowan or public passage.
SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of land of the pension and Tax tenure subsequently redeemed containing by admeasurement 9,970 square yards registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 17 and 355, New Nos. 88 and A/2226, Old Survey No. 81 and New Survey Nos. 7094 and 2/7095 and assessed by the Municipality under Ward D, Ward No. 3473 (1), Street No. 5 at Pedder Road, Cumballa Hill, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and bounded on the North partly by the property of Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla and Jafferbhai Rahimtulla and partly by the property formerly belonging to Goolbai Jehangir Byramji Gamadia on the South partly by the property formerly belonging to the estate of the late Abdulla Meherally Dharamsi and now of Dinshaw D. Adenwalla and Mahomedbhoy Satoobhoy Ebrahim, and partly by the property belonging to Dorabji Tata, on the East partly by the property of Nowroji Jehangir Gamadia and partly by the property described in the third part of the Schedule and on the West by the property described in the first Schedule hereto beyond which is Gowan or public passage.
Thirdly:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the pension and tax tenure subsequently redeemed, containing by admeasurement 2,250 square yards or thereabouts bearing New Survey No. 7087, Old Survey No. 81, Collector's New No. 2941 and Old No. 638 and assessed by the Municipality under D. Ward No. 3451, Street No. C, situate at Pedar Road and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the North by vacant land belonging to Government, on or towards the South by property of Sir D. J. Tata, on or towards the East by Road known as Sethna estate Road and on or towards the West by property secondly described.
Dated this 2nd day of April, 1920.
MERWANJI KOLA & CO.,
Purchasers Attorneys. 9942

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.
Petition for Letters of Administration limited to the property and credits mentioned in the schedule hereto of ALLIBHOY HUSSONBHOY, late of Bombay, Daoodi, Bohra Mahomedan Inhabitant merchant, ... Deceased.
Bai MARIAMBAI, widow of Allibhoy Hussonbhoy, of Bombay, Daoodi Bohra Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Dharamsey Street, outside the Fort of Bombay ... ... Petitioner.
All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.
Witness Sir JOSEPH JOHN HEATON, Knight Acting Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Nineteenth day of March in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and Twenty and in the Tenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.
(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
The 19th day of March, 1920.
Messrs. LITTLE & CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys. 9808

IN THE COURT OF THE JUDICIAL COMMISSIONER OF SIND.

HIGH COURT JURISDICTION.
J. Mis. No. 187 of 1917.
In the matter of Indian Companies Act VII of 1913.
and
In the matter of All India Commerce Bank Limited.
To
The Contributories of the All India Commerce Bank, Limited.
BY direction of Mr. Kemp, Additional Judicial Commissioner of Sind, notice is bereby given that the said Judge has appointed 22nd day of April, 1920, at 11-H o'clock in the forenoon at Karachi, to make a call on all the contributories of the said Bank and that the said call shall be for Rs. 5 per share. All persons interested are entitled to attend at such day, hour, and place to offer objections to such call.
Given under my hand and seal of the court, this 29th day of March, 1920.

Seal.

By Order,
MIRZA KHODABUX,
Clerk of the Court.
9941 30/3/20.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS BOMBAY.
No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay
Tel. No. 521.

NOTICE.

THIS DAY MONDAY, being a Public Holiday our usual weekly sale will take place TO-MORROW TUESDAY.

WEEKLY SALE.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., will sell by Public Auction, TO-MORROW TUESDAY, the 6th April, 1920, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), at their Auction Rooms, at No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, household furniture and sundry articles:—
Furniture, such as drawing room suites, mirror door almirahs, dressing and writing tables teakwood chairs, fancy teapoys, cupboards, sideboard, etc., etc.
Under instructions from H. C. B. Mitchell, Esq., the Acting Administrator-General of Bombay and the Administrator of the estate and effects of the following deceased persons.
Re.—The late Mr. H. G. L'Estrange:—Bedrazai, blankets, holdall, carpets, wearing apparels, leather bag, cooking pots, wooden boxes, etc.
Re.—The late Gangabai alias Fatmabee:—Gold ornaments such as bangles, patlies, neck chain ear-rings beads, rings etc., Silver ornaments such as bangles, toe-rings, waistband anklets, hansli, etc.; furniture such as glass door almyrah, side-board, tables chair, teapoys, bedstead, wall clock, tin trunks cash box, carpets, wearing apparels, cooking pots, crockery, sundries, etc.
By order of the Postmaster General of Bombay.
Unserviceable goods such as gunny and canvas bags, tyres and tubes, saddles, timepieces clocks, leather wallets and bags belts, cupboards, chairs, turpentine, tins, boxes etc.
Under instructions from Kenneth Mc L. Kemp, Esq., the Acting Official Assignee of Bombay and the Assignee of the estate and effects of the undermentioned Insolvents.—
Re:—Kharshedji Dadabhoy Khansaheb & Co. Insolvents.
False coins and Mehta boxes.
Re:—Prithviraj Dhulaji and others traded as Genaji Ukaji Insolvent:—
2 silver handas, cupboard and 3 big wooden boxes.
AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)
1 rubber-tyred glass-fronted office shigram.
1 rubber-tyred shigram.
1 rubber-tyred victoria and horse.
Second-hand bicycles.
The property of a European gentleman proceeding to Europe:—
One 12 H. P. "Peaugout" Motor Car 4 Cylinders, 5 seater, French make, quite in running order.
CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 5th April, 1920.

WANTED.

WANTED AGENTS throughout India to sell copies of "How to Become a Qualified Accountant." Indispensable to Accountancy Students and others desirous to know the requirements of Accountancy Profession in India. Pages 208. Price Rs. 1-14. Liberal Commission to Agents and Booksellers. Please apply to S. A. SHABANG. DHAR. 56, Medow Street, Fort, Bombay

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

SALES BY AUCTION

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE CHOICE AND RARE PLANTS AT RIDGE ROAD, MALABAR HILL.

TO-MORROW TUESDAY, the 6th, WEDNESDAY the 7th and THURSDAY, the 8th April at 7-30 a.m. (S.T.) each day Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Aucton, at the "Ridge", Malabar Hill, the very valuable choice and rare plants, consisting of Palms, Ferns, etc., etc., the proterty of W. S. Millard, Esq.

Catalogues are published and the plants are on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 10th April at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Harkness Road, Malabar Hill, very valuable and handsome plain and carved household furniture, very rich glass and porcelainware, sliding dining table, arm and without arm chairs, handsome sideboard and dumb-waiters, rich Persian and English carpets, rich oil paintings engravings and water colours, drawing room Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, Cabinets, table ornaments, old brass ornaments, teapoys, carved tables, and sofas, cane furniture, writing tables, book cases, one lot books, single and double bedsteads, cloth and gown almyrahs, cloth and gown presses, dressing chest of drawers, dressing and wash-hand tables, hatstands, ice-box, meatsafes, aluminium utensils, garden pots, China mattings etc., etc. the property of the Hon. Justice Sir J. J. Heaton proceeding to Europe.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view four days before the sale.

Rare opportunity to wealthy Gentlemen to decorate Halls, Drawing Rooms, Temples, Museums and Gardens.

On SUNDAY, the 11th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 5, New Queen's Road, Chowpatty, in the Mandap, opposite to Messrs. Hormusjee Sorabjee and Sons, the valuable furniture belonging to the estate of late Vazir Saheb Bhaudinbhoy of Junagad (which has been brought to Bombay, for the purpose of sale), consisting of Bohmian cut glass mirror bedsteads, and cupboards, large Bohimian glass double swings, mirror sofas and chairs, electric hanging and table lamps, cut glass, water fountains solid silves hookas, cases and large glass chandeliers, figures, chairs, big wall mirrors, etc., etc.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view four days before the sale.

BONA- FIDE SALE.

On TUESDAY, the 13th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Peddar Road, Cumballa Hill, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood plain and carved French polished household furniture, by Roberts, best platedware, rich crockery and platedware, dining table and chairs, drawing room suite, one Asolian Orchestrella Organ by Orchestrella Co., London, handsome China and Japanese vases, first rate pictures and oleographs, almyrahs, dressing and wash-hand tables, carpets, etc., the property of W. L. Weldon, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view four days before the sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 14th April, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Ridge Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood plain and carved F P household furniture, best platedware, crockery and glassware, one full size slate billiard table by Joan Roberts with balls, cues learking bruces etc. complete handsome China and Japanese vases, handsome engravings and pictures, China bath tubs, dressing and washing tables, almirahs; bedsteads, cooking utensils etc., etc. the property of W. S. Millard Esqr., proceeding to Europe.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view four days before the sale.

Bombay, 17th March, 1920.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 5th April, 1920.

[illegible] & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

NO. 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

Telephone No. 4089.

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 22,225 BALES COTTON.

Messrs. MENESSE & CO., will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 7th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Colaba Arthur Bunder near the Fort Press on account of the Insurance Offices concerned the following Cotton salved from the late fire that occurred at Colaba in Messrs. Dharamsey Jetha and Co.'s Godown.

2,225 Bales Cotton (Khandesh, Berar, Moglai Nimar) slightly damaged by fire and water.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE OF 116 BALES HIGH CLASS STAPLED COTTON.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by public auction on Thursday the 8th April, 1920 at 3-30 p.m., (S.T.) at Colaba in Ralli Bros Jaitha No. A1 Apolloo Reclamation behind Evelyn House by order of the Insurance Office concerned the following Cotton salved from the late fire that occurred at Colaba in Messrs. Ralli Bros. Jaitha.

116 Bales of High Class stapled Cotton (Dondaicha: Bodwad and Yawal) slightly damaged fire and water.

The above will be sold in different lots to suit the requirements of the purchasers.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 2,900 BALES HIGH CLASS STAPLED COTTON.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 9th April, 1920 at 3-30 p.m., (S.T.) at Colaba on the Old Gun Carriage Factory ground on account of the Insurance Offices concerned the following cotton salved from the late fire that occurred at Colaba in Messrs. Khimji Vishram and Co.'s godown.

About 2,900 bales high class stapled cotton (Sindh, American and Bengal) slightly damaged by fire and water.

The above will be sold in different lots to suit the requirements of the purchaser.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

HYPODERMIC SYRINGES FOR SALE.

RECORD SYRINGES, 1 C.C., 2 C.C., 5 C.C., 10 C.C. and 20 C.C.—All GLASS SYRINGES in three parts, capacity as above. All GLASS SYRINGES, French Model, in two parts, capacity as above. BROKEN SYRINGES exchanged for 4th prices. All kinds of SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, Laboratory Appliances, viz., Glaz Slides, TEST TUBES, AMPOULES, bottle shaps, in all caps. All Surgical Instruments repaired. All kinds of Drugs supplied. Prices below market rates. Trial Orders solicited.

S. N. GUNDI.
Wholesale Chemist,
Oriental Buildings, Hornby Road,
Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

On Government & G. I. P. Railway Lists.

AUCTION SALE OF 5 CASES JAPANESE RED FLANNELS.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 5th instant at 4-30 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA & Co., will sell by Public Auction at the open ground opposite the gate of the Dharamrajgully of the Mulji Jetha Market by order of Messrs. M. J. Moladi and on account and at the risk of Pandya Chaganlal Keshanlal.

Ex. S.S. "Tayano Maru."

5 cases each 20 pieces Japanese red Flannels. 29/30 inches 30 yards.

AUCTION SALE OF 5 BALES KHAKI SHIRTINGS OF THE PLANET MILLS.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 5th instant at 5 p.m. Mtssrs. MEHTA & Co., will sell by Public Auction at the open ground opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully of the Mulji Jetha Market, by order of Seth Gurudat Sing Bhagwansing and on account and at the risk of Seth Sundersing Dhanpatmal.

5 bales Khaki Shirtings of the Planet Mills No. 17100.

AUCTION SALE OF 559 BAGS METHEE SEEDS.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT NO. 129 OF 1920.

Messrs. Jassawalla & Co. Plaintiff.

v/s

(1) Messrs. Laxmidas Tricumdas and Co. (2) Messrs. Meghji Chaturbhuj and Co. Defendants

On WEDNESDAY, the 7th instant at 1 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. MEHTA & Co. under instructions from Messrs. Ardesir Hormusji Dinshaw and Co. Solicitors of the 2nd Defendent abovenamed and by virtue of a consent order made in the above by the High Court of Bombay on the 26th day of January 920, will sell by Public Auction at the godown No. 49 of Messrs. Meghji Chaturbhuj and Co. at Dana Bunder, Kalyan Street, Mandvi, and on account and at the risk of the 1st defendant Messrs. Laxmidas Tricumdas and Co.

559 bags methee seeds.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 5th April, 1920.

J. S. MODY & CO.

29, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

Telephone No. 3409.

AUCTION SALE TO-MORROW TUESDAY 6TH APRIL, 1920 AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction TO-MORROW TUESDAY, the 6th April 1920 at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at "Key House" Apollo Bunder, very valuable teak and blackwood household furniture comprising sliding dinning table, chairs, handsome sideboards, dinner waggons, dumbwaiters, meatsafes, rich glass, porcelain and plated ware, tiled and plain teapoys marble top tables, tapestry, upholstered drawing room suite, Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, Godrej safe, sweet-toned cottage piano, handsome cabinets, writing tables, rich carpets, pictures, rich table ornaments, flower vases, iron bedsteads, almirahs, clothes and gown presses, chest of drawers, marble top dressing and wash-hand tables, hat stands, sofas, aluminium utensile, etc., etc.

The property of R. Carruthers, Esq., of Messrs. Turner Morrison and Co. and others.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

RARE OPPORTUNITY.

AUCTION SALE OF GERMAN MOTOR CAR.

On WEDNESDAY, the 7th day of April 1920 at 2 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms next to the Post Office in Apollo Street, Fort, by order of the owner, leaving India.

1 German 4 cylinder, 5 seater Motor Car intrim with German waterpreof Bosch, magneto and zenith carburetter in running order.

The car will be on view at the Rooms of the Auctioneers on the day of sale.

Terms cash at the time of sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO PRIVATE BUYERS AND MERCHANTS.

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 7th day of April, 1920 at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the shop occupied by Messrs. M. Fredoon and Co. at the corner of Medow Street, Fort, by order of Messrs. M. Fredoon and Co., vacating their premises, surplus stock in trade comprising, woollen cashmere, serge coating, also ready made shirts, hats, neckties bows, collars, leather kit bags, hand bags, etc., as also shop furniture such as show cases shelves, sewing machine electric fans, fittings etc.

The above is on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Grand Auction sale of Superior Silk, Cotton, Woollen, Gold and Silver embroidered Piece Goods and Silk, Cotton and Wollen Hosiery from Bhavnagar State.

Rare Opportunity to Private Gentlemen Tailors and Outfitters and Dealers in Silk, Cotton and Woollen, Gold and Silver embroideries Piece Goods and Hosiery.

On THURSDAY the 8th day of April 1920, and the following days at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms next to the Post office in Apollo Street, Fort by order of the parties concerned:—

A large quantity of superior Silk, Cotton and woollen piece goods choicely selected and collected by His Highness the late Maharaja Sir Bhavsinhji K. C. S. I. of Bhavnagar comprising.

Superior Silk Piece Goods:—Such as English Silk, Shanghai Silk, China Silk and Kashi Silk Suiting Japanese Cellulor, Silk Zepher Shirtings Spunella Silk Shirting, Japanese Silk Shirting, Silk vasting, Japanese Silk Suiting, Swadeshi Silk, Asam Silk, Artificial Silk, Bukhari Silk, and Silk tapestry, etc.

Superior Cotton Piece Goods:—Duck, Check, Moleskin, Waterpoof, Cellulor Zepher Shirting, Tassa, Cambric, Mercerised Voil Voil with Spots Linnen, Twill, Nensookh, Vasting etc., etc.

Superior Woollen Piece Goods:—Cashmere, Sorala, Reversible Whipcord, Serge, etc., etc.

Gold and Silver Embroidered Piece Goods:—Ladies Sofas, Curtains, Dresses and Pieces of Khinbas, etc., etc.

Hosiery:—Silk, Cotton and Woollen under Shirts Socks, Shawls, Silk handkerchieves, Shirts etc., etc.

In lots suitable to private users Tailors and out fitters and dealers in silk, cotton and woollen piece goods, hosiery.

The above are on view at the Rooms of the Auctioneers.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 5th April, 1920.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EMPIRE

at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.

"DADDY LONG LEGS"

THE MARY PICKFORD MASTERPIECE!!

featuring

The World's Sweetheart

MARY PICKFORD

A Veritable Vision of Loveliness!

The most admired, adored and worshipped in the Feminine part of the World!

The heart-breaking beauty of

MARY PICKFORD

EMPRESS CINEMA

POETRY OF MOTION.

If you want really something different and apart from the ordinary we have it.

These feature productions will be shown for one day only and will NOT be repeated Don't Lose This Unique Opportunity.

MADAN THEATRES, Ld.
has the houour to present

TO-DAY MONDAY 5th April 1920 at 3, 4-30, 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p. m.

MARIE CORRELI'S
Greatest and Most American Novel

"THELMA"

The most notable picture of the day

TUESDAY April 6th, 1920 at 6, 8 and 10 p. m.

"The Girl Philippa"
Robert W. Chamber's
Famous Novel in 8 Reels

WEDNESDAY April 7th, 1920 at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.

"East Lynne"
Featuring
BLANCHE FORSYTHE
as
LADY ISABEL

THURSDAY April 8th, 1920 6-30, 8-15 AND 10 P.M.

The Most artistic and beautiful production

"Harischandra"
Known by all Hindus.

FRIDAY April 9th, 1920 at 6, 8 and 10 p. m.

The Tale of the World's Most Famous Lovers:

"Romeo & Juliet"
Featuring
FRANCIS X. BUSHMAN
and
BEVERLY BAYNE

PERILS OF THUNDER MOUNTAIN

Vitagraph's latest serial.
Two More Thrilling Episodes.

Cliff of Treachery
and
Tree of Torture

JAMES AUBREY

IN

SWITCHES & SWEETIES

Vitagraph's Special Comedy.

UNIVERSAL TOPICAL BUDGET
Full of latest events in the world of science, industry, sport.

Prize Shows on Monday at 3-30, & 5 p.m.
Other Shows at 7, 8-45 & 10-30 p.m.

Globe Cinema,

SANDHURST ROAD, WEST.

WEST-END CINEMA

from Saturday 10th

SIR HALL CAINE'S

THE WOMAN THOU GAVEST ME

Love, marriage, duty—see what they mean to a girl sold to a faithless husband see this story of a young wife's heart' the greatest woman drama ever shown of the screen. It gives to woman a soul on her own.

FROM SATURDAY 10TH

"The woman thou gavest me"

by Sir Hall Caine

at

WEST-END CINEMA.

THE EMPIRE

FEATS OF STRENGTH
AND
BOXING!

Under the distinguished Patronage of and in presence of

H. E. Rear-Admiral Sir Hugh Tothill, C-in-C of the E. I. Station and Major-General W. B. James, G. O. C., Bombay Brigade.

6th April, 1920, at 9-30 p. m.

15 Round Contest.

Stoker-Arnold
11st. 7 lbs. H. M. S. "Highflier," Champion, China Station.

VS.

Inspector Melville
12st Bombay Police, Winner of Many Fights.

10 Round Contest.

Corporal Hutton
9st., 6lbs.
H. M. S. "Highflier," Winner last bout, 21st January, 1920,

VS.

Banskill
9st. 4lbs.
A. B. H. M. S. "Comus," Winner 8 Fights, London.

6 Round Contest.

Milton Kubes
11st, Late Overseas Forces,

VS.

Sgt. Medlock
12st, Bombay City Police, Late of the Ring London.

6 Round Contest.

Barbet
9st. lbs, A. B. H. M. S. "Highflier,"

VS.

Marcar.
9st. 4lbs. G. I. P. Railway.

4 Round Contest.

Between 2 boys of H. M. S. "Highflier."

Plan at ROSE & Co.

Fourth instalment
Chapters 10--11--12.
of the popular Vitagraph Serial

THE WOMAN IN THE WEB

Full of Mystery, Suspense, Adventure also the Newest New Screen Magazine and a Sensible Comic at

Cinema Magestic.

4 Shows daily at 5-15, 7, 8-15 & 10-30.

Commencing Saturday 17th inst.

The Latest Mythological Production of the Hindusthan Cinema Film Co.

SHREE RAMA JANMA
OR
THE BIRTH OF RAMA.

THE EMPRESS

COMMENCING SAT. 10TH APRIL.

THE EMPRESS

To-day at 3, 4-30, 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p.m.

To-day only and will NOT be repeated

"THELMA"

BY

MARIE CORELLI

"My THELMA," he whispered, "there is nothing left—nothing at all worth living for—SAVE LOVE."

THELMA is absolutely an ideal tale, enthralling in plot, delicate in characterisation, true to life in every detial. It deals with the tale of a young and beautiful girl wedded and brought to London by an aristocrat "from the mountains, fjords and glaciers of Norway.

Commencing Next Week Sat. 10th April

Antonio Moreno and Carol Holloway
IN
"The Iron Test"
VITAGRAPH'S latest and Greatest SERIAL.

THE

PICTURE COMPLETE

Messrs. K. D. and Brothers (Bombay) present To-night and up to Friday next, the Fox Wonder-Picture

"LES MISERABLES"

in its entirety—all the 11 parts—12,000 feetin each and every Show.

Victor Hugo's Immortal Novel,

"LES MISERABLES"

has been most sumptuously produced on the screen, regardless of expense, by

WILLIAM FOX

Do not miss this splended opportunity to see the Film right from the begning to the end.

WEST-END CINEMA

(New Churney Road)

Four Shows Nightly: 5-30, 7, 8-45, 10-15 p.m. (S. T.)

IMPERIAL

THE PREMIER PICTURE PALACE of BOMBAY.

presents

Baby Marie Osborne

AND

LITTLE SAMBO

IN

Dolly's Vacation

A comedy drama in five amusing acts.

A picture for the Kiddies and grown ups.

PATHE REVIEW

A weekly film Magazine devoted to Art, Science, Mocks, Travel and sports—Interesting and educative.

PATHE GAZETTE

Carpentier. Grundhoven Boxing Match at Monte Carlo. Order in he Court (Comic)

Times: 7, 8-45, and 10-30 p. m.

Sunday 3-30, 5-15, 7, 8-45, and 10-30 p. m.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR
TO-NIGHT at 9-30 p. m.
MAURICE E. BANDMAN
Presents
The New Bandman Comedy Company 1920
A Well Selected Company
of
First Class Artistes
presenting
THE LATEST LONDON SUCCESSES.

Monday 5th April at 9-30 p.m.
" Nothing But the Truth"
Tuesday 6th April
"Sacred and Profane Love"
Wednesday 7th April
"Lord Richard in the Pantry"
Thursday 8th April
"MR. WU"
Friday 9th April
"NAUGHTY WIFE"
Saturday and Sunday, 10th and 11th April
"The Voice from the Minaret"
Plan at Rose & Co. upto 6 p.m.
after 7 p.m. at the Theatre,
No Cinema at 6-30 p.m. today.

SATURDAY 10th
West-End Cinema
presents
The Greatest Society Drama
in
THE WOMAN THOU GAVEST ME
by Sir Hall Caine

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE
RENDEZVOUS OF THE CULTURED
Every day at 6-30 & 10 p.m.
The five-reel Vitagraph Photoplay
"A STITCH IN TIME."
Failure as painter turned to fame as author by hidden love of girl who swept his studio.
ALSO A FINE COMIC.
A DELIGHTFUL ENTERTAINMENT!
Prices: Re. 1/8, Re. 1/-, Aus. 8 & 4. (Seats in Side Boxes Rs. 2.)
(Dress Circle Boxes Rs. 5 each.)

THE RUSSIAN GRAND OPERA COY.
Soloists, Chorus, Orchestra & Ballet. A Great Success in Japan, China, Philippine Islands & India.
Commencing 15th April:

15th—AIDA	23rd—BARBER OF SEVILLE
16th—FAUST	
17th—LA TOSCA	24th—IL TROVATORE
18th—CARMEN	25th—PEARL FISHERS
19th—RIGOLETTO	26th—MADAME BUTTERFLY
20th—LA BOHEME	
21st—MIGNON	27th—LA JUIVE
22nd—PAGLIACCI AND CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA	28th—ROMEO AND JULIET
	29th—DEMON

Prices: Stalls Rs. 10 & 7, Dress Circle Rs. 5, Balcony Rs 2, Gallery Rs. 2. Boxes from Rs. 90/- downwards.

Purchase of seats for the above whole season will be subject to Reduction of 15 %
Five o'clock MATINEES on 17th and 24th April of OPERAS which will be declared hereafter on arrival of the Company.
Matinee Prices; Stalls Rs. 7 and 5, Dress Circle Rs. 3, Balcony Rs. 2, Gallery Re. 1, Boxes at prices based upon about Rs. 7 per seat.
Seats for Stalls, Boxes, Dress Circle, and Balcony for night and Matinee performances could be Reserved at S. ROSE & CO.

SATURDAY 10TH
"THE WOMAN THOU GAVEST ME"
A Paramount-Artcraft special story by Sir Hall Caine
MORTALITY—What Is It
One thing for man, and another thing for woman?
This startling picture of a young wife's life says no!
at
WEST-END CINEMA

THE WEATHER.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
Bombay, 2nd April 1920

Names of observations taken at 6 a.m; 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barrometer corrected to 32 deg. Fans.	29.809	Inches
Temperature of Air	82.5	Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	75.6	"
Dew Point	72.7	"
Relative humidity of Air	0.725	"
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy =10).	0.0	"
Maximum temparature of Air	88.5	"
Minimum do. do.	77.0	"
Central Directions of Wind from midnight to midnight	NW,WNW	
Movement of Wind	114	Miles.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday the 3rd April 1920, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Rawalpindi reports a duststorm accompanied by an inappreciable shower. Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is above normal in the west Punjab and at Delhi. Day temperature is below normal in the north and the southwest Punjab, but is in excess at Ambala.

The United Provinces.—Skies are lightly clouded. Humidity is in excess at Cawnpore, but is in defect at Agra. Temperature is slightly above the average both by day and night in west of the division.

Sind and Rajputana.—Duststorms are reported from Jacobabad and Bikaner. Skies are clear or only lightly clouded. Humidity is below normal in lower Sind. Day temperature is in excess at Kotah; night temperature is above the average in Sind and southeast Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear in Central India West and north Gujarat and are lightly or moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is above normal except in west Kathiawar. Day temperature is in defect at Surat and Veraval, while night temperature is in excess at Rajkot and Veraval.

The Central Provinces.—Chanda reports 0.19 in. of rain. Skies are clear in the north and are light or moderately clouded in the south. Humidity is above normal in the southeastern districts. Day temperature is in excess at Hoshangabad; night temperature is above the average at Jubbulpore and Akola.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly clouded. Humidity and temperature are normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Very light showers are reported from east Hyderabad. Skies are clear or lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is in excess in the southern districts, but is in defect in the northwest. Day temperature is below normal at Hyderabad and Bijapur; night temperature is below the average in the north Bombay Deccan.

General Remarks.—The western disturbance has caused several duststorms along the northwest frontier, but no appreciate rain has fallen. Local rainfall is reported from south Malabar and the south of the Central Provinces, while a few insignificant showers have also occurred in east Hyderabad.

Duststorms or thunderstorms are again probable in Baluchistan, the Punjab and Rajputana. Local showers may also occur in the Central Provinces, Hyderabad and Malabar.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 2nd April 1920.

The western disturbance has caused a few falls of rain in Baluchistan and the Northwest Frontier Province. Rain has also occurred at a few stations in Assam, Bengal, the Bombay Deccan and Mysore. Chief amounts are:—Parachinar, Harnai, Narayanganj, Belgaum a quarter of an inch; Mercara two inches. Conditions are again becoming favourable for thunderstorms in the Gangetic Plain.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 HOURS ON SATURDAY, THE 2nd APL. 1920

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 hrs.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total, 1st Nov. to date	Debenture, 1st Nov. to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (2nd) ..	70.2	62.9	53	..	9.91	—0.42
Jask	85.4	66.1	66	..	6.97	—2.99
Muskat	86.9	74.0	56	..	9.82	—2.79
PUNJAB—						
Multan	84.7	63.3	61	..	1.98	+0.40
Rawalpindi ..	78.4	57.5	79	0.03	8.03	—0.72
Lahore	85.8	63.3	62	..	3.33	—0.14
Hissar	97.0	63.4	52	..	1.76	—0.43
Ambala	96.6	62.0	29	..	4.39	—0.99
Delhi	95.6	67.4	52	..	2.32	—0.68
UNITED PROVINCES.						
Agra	102.4	75.0	23	..	2.10	+0.29
Mainpuri ..	102.6	73.4	33	..	1.63	—0.68
Jhansi	104.8	71.1	24	..	0.94	—0.88
Cawnpore ..	99.0	69.1	58	..	1.46	—0.69
Allahabad ..	95.8	75.4	32	..	2.64	+1.29
SIND & RAJPUTANA.						
Jacobabad ..	93.9	71.0	47	..	0.78	—0.81
Karachi	83.3	75.1	62	..	0.45	—1.04
Ajmer	95.8	75.4	32	..	2.64	+1.29
Jaipur	99.2	65.2	26	..	2.71	+1.17
Kotah	102.6	76.2	21	..	2.02	+0.88
Mount Abu ..	79.5	62.8	24	..	0.73	—0.49
GUJRAT KATHIAWAR & CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	95.0	68.1	70	..	0.72	—0.36
Dwarka	85.3	76.7	62	..	1.07	+0.31
Veraval	83.0	77.5	80	..	0.76	+0.29
Rajkot	99.1	70.0	61	..	2.10	+1.62
Bhavnagar Para	99.4	71.0	72	..	3.68	+3.18
Surat	93.2	73.7	74	..	4.06	+3.65
Ahmedabad ..	102.8	71.9	58	..	1.30	+0.93
Deesa	100.8	67.4	57	..	0.06	—0.46
Neemuch	97.1	70.0	47	..	3.31	+2.46
Indore	99.2	66.1	66	..	4.94	+3.93
CENTRAL PROVINCES						
Jubbulpore ..	101.3	74.9	37	..	1.32	—1.58
Saugor	101.2	72.4	21	..	0.69	—1.64
Hoshangabad ..	106.1	72.2	36	..	3.68	+1.77
Khandwa	104.8	71.1	25	..	6.64	+5.33
Akola	106.4	75.4	32	..	1.71	—0.38
Amraoti	104.5	77.5	22	..	3.13	+0.88
Nagpur	103.4	72.7	46	..	1.62	—1.11
Chanda	102.9	74.0	74	0.19	1.37	—1.60
Raipur	99.9	74.9	48	..	1.34	—1.04
KONKAN—						
Bombay	88.5	75.3	78	..	1.50	+0.84
Ratnagiri ..	87.7	74.1	68	..	0.73	—0.25
Marmugoa ..	89.3	78.3	73	..	3.91	+2.67
Karwar	90.7	77.3	76	..	3.11	+1.07
BOMBAY DECCAN & HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon ..	104.7	64.2	31	..	1.82	+0.71
Ahmednagar ..	100.0	62.6	26	..	4.13	+2.54
Poona	98.0	62.2	38	..	2.63	+1.28
Sholapur	101.6	70.9	24	..	2.79	+1.01
Bijapur	95.4	76.3	58	..	2.49	+0.91
Belgaum	94.5	63.9	78	..	2.84	+0.50
Aurangabad ..	101.1	67.3	7	..	3.14	+1.48
Nizamabad (Indr)	102.5	74.4	45	0.05	1.92	—0.05
Hyderabad ..	96.7	75.2	76	0.03	8.94	+6.73
MALABAR & CEYLON						
Mangalore ..	93.0	80.1	68	..	9.21	+5.65
Calicut	90.4	79.2	75	..	19.46	+12.43
Cochin	92.7	75.8	78	0.59	20.97	+9.41
Colombo	89.1	75.2	96	..	29.87	+1.29
MADRAS EXCLUDING MALABAR) & MYSORE—						
Masulipatam ..	92.8	78.2	74	..	11.78	+4.75
Bellary	99.5	74.2	72	..	6.31	+3.72
Cuddapah ..	103.4	79.2	56	..	9.08	+4.57
Madras	91.2	76.6	77	..	26.94	+6.04
Bangalore ..	92.2	70.3	69	..	7.29	+3.17
Coimbatore ..	96.9	74.5	6	..	6.51	+0.42
Trichinopoly ..	99.5	76.1	76	..	21.96	+12.60
Negapatam ..	91.1	80.2	72	..	53.55	+23.21

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean time. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week.	Day of April.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.	HIGH WATER. Depth on Still.	LOW WATER. Day of Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean time.	LOW WATER. Depth on Still.
		Apl. h. m.	ft. In	Apl. h. m.	ft. in.	
Sat.	3	m 11 31	28 4	3 m 5 12	15 7	
		11 34a	27 11	5 29a	17 2	
Sun.	4	m 0 7a	28 6	4 5 42	15 4	
				6 0a	17 5	
Mon.	5	m 0 4	27 8	5 m 6 10	15 4	
		0 41a	28 3	29a	17 10	
Tues.	6	m 0 33	27 3	6 m 6 37	15 "	
		1 13a	27 10	6 57a	18 4	
Wed.	7	m 1 1	26 8	7 m 7 3	16 6	
		1 44a	27 3	7 28a	18 11	
Thu.	8	m 1 29	26 0	8 m 7 31	16 7	
		2 16a	26 6	8 3a	19 8	
Fri	9	m 1 59	25 3	9 m 8 2	17 3	
		2 50a	25 9	8 43a	20 5	

April 3 (Saturday) Sunrise 6h. 32m Sunset. 6h. 53m.
" 4 (Sunday) " 6h. 31m. " 6h. 53m.
" 5 (Monday) " 6h. 30m. " 6h. 54m.
" 6 (Tuesday) " 6h. 29m. " 6h. 54m.
" 7 (Wednesday) " 6h. 28m. " 6h. 54m.
" 8 (Thursday) " 6h. 28m. " 6h. 54m.
" 9 (Friday) " 6h. 27m. " 6h. 54m.

Phases of the Moon:—
Full Moon 1920 April. 3d. 4h. 24-7m, p.m.
Last Quarter " 11d. 6h. 54-2m. p.m.
New Moon .. " 19d. 3h. 13-1m. a.m.
First Quarter " 25d. 6h. 57-5m. p.m.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometer:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 6-45 a.m., Standard Time, on the 3rd April, 1920 was 30.951 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by 0.13 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of aneroid the temperature correction is needed but for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer readings should be increased by 0-10 inch for every 11 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory baremeter reading given.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
SIMLA, April 2.

Mr. H. N. Bolton is granted nine months' leave. Major C. F. Buce has fourteen months' leave. Lieut.-Col. F. McConaghey has nine months' leave. Major L. M. Field is posted as Commissioner, Ajmere-Mermara.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Majors W. H. Browden, W. M. Fenning, W. O. Grant, W. J. Lambert, D. A. E. are promoted Lieut.-Colonels; Captain A. Donaldson 34th Sikhs retires on compassionate allowance; Capt. L. Brilliant 1/129th Baluchis is cashiered by the sentence of a general court martial; 2nd Lieut. H. Clay Inman I.A.R.O. is cashiered by the sentence of a general court martial.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Lieuts. G. Rawson, J. N. Metcalfe and L. S. Wadeson are promoted Lieutenant Commanders.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

Major W. F. Matthews R. E. Deputy Agent O. R. Railway is promoted in the rank of Officiating Superintending Engineer.

COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Mohendra Nath Lahiry is confirmed as Deputy Post Master General 3rd grade.

The Indian Trade Commissioner in London is authorised to grant certificates in case of raw hides and skins exported to United Kingdom.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. B. N. Mitra is posted as Government Examiner of Accounts, East Indian and Bengal Nagpur Railways. Mr. A. L. L. Parsons Accountant-General, Bengal, has eight months' leave. Mr. W. D. Woolam, Accountant-General, U. P., has eight months' leave and Mr. W. G. G. Bayly officiates.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Mr. R. C. Bolsher, I.C.S., is posted to Delhi; Capt. A.H.N. Gatherer 46th Punjabi, is posted to the Burma Military Police.

The Viceroy's Executive Council is expected to assemble at Simla.

The services of R. N. G. Scott, I. A., Secretary Central Employment Board is replaced at the disposal of the Army Department.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. C. W. Wilson, C.V.D., has six months' leave. Dr. Simonsen has resumed his appointment as Forest Chemist, Dehra Dun. Mr. Ramanud has three months' leave and thereafter reverts to the Punjab, Mr. Hullah succeeds him as Secretary to the Government of India.

"REORGANISATION OF HEALTH DEPARTMENT."

We regret that in the following passage from Mr. Baptista's article on the subject published in Saturday's issue, the italicised words were omitted. The omission changes the meaning.

"Mr. Monie says the method of securing voluntary workers in serious epidemics is "not likely to work satisfactorily, and there has been practically no response to the appeal to medical men to register for employment under the municipality during epidemics." *He proposes to meet the contingency* by having a "reserve of medical graduates on the municipal staff" and "to employ it, when there are no epidemics on food inspection, and general medical and sanitary work." It is not for a lay man like myself, to criticise the combination of the curative and preventive functions in the sanitarly inspectors. I feel that men usually engaged in preventive work are not *qualified* for the curative work in cholera, influenza or other epidemic diseases."

WHO PROLONGED THE WAR?

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—There is an old proverb which says:—"Give a dog a bad name, and then hang him." That is exactly what the Allies are doing with Turkey. The latest charge against her is, that it was on her account that the war was prolonged, and that she in consequence must suffer her own fate. It is true, that Turkey's entry in the war, did prolong the conflict. But the question is whether she was the *only Power* or the *Main Power* that delayed the end? Let us turn to the War History, and examine the facts briefly:—

(1) Did not Italy prolong the war? Did she not sit on the fence and watch the progress? Did she not dilly-dally for well-nigh nine months?

(2) What about Greece? Did she not promise to land a hundred thousand men at Gallipoli to pursue the amphibious attack? Did not the British and French undertake the first Gallipoli campaign on the strength of the Greek army? Did not Greece fail at the last moment? Did not Britain suffer in men and munitions, transports and battleships owing to the failure of treachery of Greece?

(3) Did not this Greek game give the Turks and their the then Dictators, the Germans, time to mine the Dardanelles and to fence the landing places with barbed wires, which frustrated the plans of the second Gallipoli campaign?

(4) And did not Rupstin's treachery and the Tsarina's complicity expose the Allies' secret plans to Germany and thwart the strategy of the Allies? Did not the Tsar's autocracy lead to Revolution in Russia and upset the Allies' plans? Did not Russia make peace with Germany? Did she not prolong the war in consequence?

(5) What about Japan? Beyond a minor action in Kiachou and the patrolling of the Pacific for the safety of her own shipping, what help did she render in men and munitions in speeding the end of the war?

(6) And America—Independent America—could she not have expedited the end had she entered the conflict earlier?

(7) And did not Irish affairs hamper British war efforts?

From the above facts, it is clear:

(1) That the failure of Greece led to the loss of many lives, and sealed the passage of the Dardanelles.

(2) That the autocracy, complicity and treachery of the Tsar, the Tsarina and Rupstin doomed the fate of Russia and led to her abrupt collapse in the war.

(3) That Italy and America played a waiting game, one brief and the other long, and thus delayed the end.

(4) That excepting Kiachou, Japan for mysterious reasons, kept away from the European and Asiatic struggle and thus deferred the result.

(5) And Ireland kept Britain on tenterhooks.

Now Sir,

(1) Is Greece to be punished for her failure or her treachery? No. She is to be rewarded with Turkish territory!

(2) Is Russia to be punished for deserting the Allies and concluding separate peace with Germany? No. She is now to be left alone, Master of Eastern Russia, Turkestan and Siberia!

(3) Are Italy and America to be censured for their tardy entry in the war? No. They are to be praised and petted and feted for their fine help!

(4) Is Japan to be jeered for her insular policy during the war? No. She is cheered, for, she won't stand jeer!

And yet, the Prime Minister talks of Justice! Has that Goddess changed so materially, that she presents one phase to Europe and another to Asia? If not, why, of all others, is the Turk singled out, accused and abused mercilessly, when all the abovementioned free Powers are also responsible for their crimes of commission and omission? Can Turkey be damned and dismembered on this untenable ground? Will that be just? Will that be wise? Will that settle the Peace of the East? The signs are to the contrary. May Britain perceive it in time, preserve Turkey and prevent all strife! Amen!—Yours, etc.,

BARJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA.
Bombay, March 30.

STATES' SUBJECTS CONFERENCE

(From a Correspondent.)
AMBER, March 31.

The third sitting of the Indian States subjects conference was held on the 29th evening, Raibahadur Jumnalal presiding. Lectuers were delivered by Prof. Indra Shyam Swarup, Balyogi, Messrs. Manilal Kothari, Ganeshshanker Vidyarthi on important subjects concerning the Native States.

On he appeal of Mr. Manilal Kothari many railway servants joined the Bombay Baroda Railway Association. Mr. Kothari in a spirited speech asked the railway employees to agitate till they got 50 per cent. increment.

Messrs. Kothari and Shankerlal delivered lectures at Kunwar appealing for funds for Jallianwala Bagh memorial. Handsome donations were promised. Mr. Asafali and Lala Shankerlal delivered lecture at Pushker on the 29th afternoon. Raisahib Mithalal and Kunwar Chand Karan are appointed arbitrators to settle disputes between two *bastis* at Pushkar.

Section 30 of the Government of India Act 1919 has been brought into force with effect from April 1st.

Mortality from plague for the week ending 20th March stood at 5,806 against 7,230 cases. The provincial figures were Bombay and Sind 381, Madras 184, Bengal 4, Bihar 1,589, United Provinces 1,615, Punjab 184, Burma 264, Central Provinces 559, Mysore 63, Hyderabad 528, Central India 428, Coorg 3.

Do YOU Pelmanise?

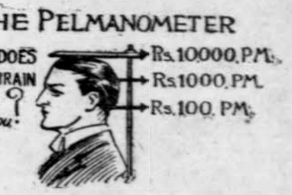
Have you ever properly realised the fact that in your brain you possess the finest money-making machine in the world?

There is practically no limit to the income-earning powers of the mind when it is keyed up to the highest pitch of efficiency of which it is capable.

By training your mind to greater efficiency you can put yourself in the way of earning twice, three times, four times the amount you make at present.

In every profession, business, and occupation there is a demand for men and women with scientifically trained minds.

Over 500,000 men and women have already been trained to greater efficiency by the famous Pelman System, which develops just those qualities of Concentration, Memory, Initiative, Ideation, Self-Confidence, and Administrative Power which are in the greatest demand to-day.

THE PELMANOMETER


Over 100,000 British and Dominion Officers and Men have studied the Course, including 150 Admirals and Generals.

By training your mind on the Pelman System you can do better work (and better paid work) with infinitely less effort.

A Course of Pelman Training is the finest of all mental exercises. It develops your mind as physical training develops your muscles. It is most fascinating to follow and takes up very little time. It is taught by post and can be followed anywhere.

Write to-day to—
The Pelman Institute
B. 1. CHAWPATTY SEA FACE, BOMBAY.

THE FINEST FRENCH COGNAC
BRANDY.
COMANDON
WANTED SUB-AGENTS FOR PLACES UNREPRESENTED,
Apply Sole Agents:—
NOWROJEE ARDASEER & SONS
22-24, Cawasji Patel Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

ZARZINA OR COMPOUND IODISED SARSAPARILLA AND GOLD
THE SAFEST REMEDY FOR SKIN DISEASES, ERRUPTIONS, RHEUMATISM AND GOUT, ACTS LIKE A MIRACLE IN ERADICATING MERCURIAL POISON AND REMOVING ALL BLOOD IMPURITIES, BUILDS UP NEW HEALTH, VIGOUR AND INFUSES FRESH BLOOD IN THE SYSTEM.
4 OZ PHIAL (SUFFICIENT FOR A FORTNIGHT) RE. 1. DOZEN RS. 10. POUND RS. 6-8
INDIAN CHEMICAL & PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS CALCUTTA
TELEGRAMS "ZARZINA" CALCUTTA

VIGORA OR IDEAL TONIC
INDIAN CHEMICAL & PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS
SOLE MFGS. KURIA-CALCUTTA

EXT. JAMBOLAN LIQ. CO. JAMBON TRADE MARK
SPECIFIC FOR DIABETES
ARRESTS CONVERSION OF STARCH INTO SUGAR. 4 OZ PHIAL RE. 1. DOZEN RS. 6-8
INDIAN CHEMICAL AND PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS
1, MOGUL KURIA, CALCUTTA.

Selling Agents in Southern India:—
CALCUTTA MEDICAL & SURGICAL STORES
9, BANK STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
Messrs. A. S. R. Murti & Sons.
48, Wall Tan Road, Park Town, MADRAS.

Businessmen !!!
If you wish to succeed, your reference library should be complete.
Professor Davar's following three books embody the result of close study and investigation of the business problems for the past twenty years as the Principal of Davar's College of Commerce; Government Professor of Business Organisation and Mercantile Law and a University Examiner.

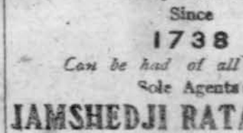
1. BUSINESS ORGANISATION
A book full of information about companies their floatation, secretarial work, procedure at meetings of directors, share-holders, keeping of minutes, organisation and management of business offices, large industrial enterprises, labour efficiency and its organisation; Stock Exchange practice, Indian English and American; scientific advertising and practical hints in connection therewith etc., Re. 1

2. INDIAN MERCANTILE LAW
2nd Edition)
A treatment of law in simple English with regard to contracts, partnership, companies bills, cheques, Arbitration, insurance (life fire and marine) shipping, insolvency stamps and limitations, with a complete index for each reference. Rs. 8-8-0.

3. HIGHER ACCOUNTING.
Dealing with a complete explanation of accountancy methods with illustrations with regard to firms, companies banks, branch offices etc., with notes on auditing of each class of enterprise. Rs. 8.

ALL IN SIMPLE ENGLISH.
Copies can be had from.
Messrs. Ramchandra Govind Son,
Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

FOR SALE.
LATHES & MACHINE TOOLS.
6)' Centre, 6' feet bed. 10" Centre 10' feet & 12' feet bed. Heavy Pattern, Hollow Spindle Shaping Machine. Iron-Rod Cutting, Hack-Saws, Punching, Screwing and other MACHINE TOOLS.
Write to:—
JAVERI & CO.,
Forbes Street, Fort, BOMBAY.



MADE FROM PURE GRAPES.
REMY MARTIN & Co's.
COGNAC BRANDY.
Used by ROYALTY
Since
1738
Can be had of all dealers
Sole Agents:
JAMSHEDJI RATANJI & Co
BOMBAY.
Sub Agents: N. WALTERS & Co.,
Princess Dock, Bombay.

For a Clean Shave!
DO away with all the irritation that a bad razor imparts to the tender skin. Shave with—
The **GEM** safety razor, highly nickel-plated, most economical, durable and the Best safety razor on the Market. Invaluable to ALL.
Price, Re. 4-8 complete with 6 spare blades, and put up in an elegant little pocket case.
V. K. RANADE,
MAIL ORDER DEPT.,
BOMBAY No. 4.
C.B. 698.

HONEYCOMB RADIATORS

FOR	FORD 1916 Rs. 124	BUICK Model 10 Rs. 275	BUICK Model 17 Rs. 300	BUICK Model D-45 Rs. 300	DODGE 1915-16 Rs. 250	SAXON 1914 Rs. 275	HUDSON 6-40—1915 Rs. 325	HUPMOBILE Rs. 350	CHALMERS 6-30—1916 Rs. 350	MAXWELL 1914 Rs. 275	MAXWELL 1916-1917 Rs. 275	OVERLAND 79 Rs. 275	OVERLAND 83 Rs. 275	CHEVROLET 490-1915-16 Rs. 225	SCRIPPSH Booth Rs. 300	STUDEBAKER 4 Cyl. 1915 Rs. 275	STUDEBAKER 6 Cyl. 1916 Rs. 325

EMPIRE AUTOMOBILES

Telegrams: "AUTOWORKS" BOMBAY. NEW QUEEN'S ROAD, BOMBAY. Telephone No. 2475.

IS THIS PEACE

BETTER THAN WAR

So far as your health and constitution are concerned? The war, while it lasted, called upon you to put forth all your energy, often resulting in a nervous breakdown, and forced you to irregular hours of diet, leading to disorders of the stomach, the only source of all our vitality. The war has now ended; but has peace brought with it the long-looked for rest? On the contrary you are asked to redouble your efforts in order to repair the ravages of a long war. It is not the old race over again as your already dilapidated condition is a handicap in itself. "Shall I bear the strain any longer?" is the question that suggests itself to you. It is, therefore, natural that you should be on the lookout for something that will not only restore the nervous system by rebuilding brain and nerve tissues, imparting health and vigour to the body thereby, but will likewise tone the digestive tract by giving the weakened stomach the physiological rest it needs so much. What will serve this double purpose better than ATLAS TONIC? the tonic and digestant, widely prescribed by the medical profession? "Atlas Tonic is a very powerful and successful restorative of the Nervous and Digestive systems and as such it is used largely by my patients with excellent results." (Sd.) M.B.B.S., F.R.C.S.

Atlas Tonic is rightly termed THE PROP OF OLD AGE. It makes you feel younger again.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

MADON, SONS & Co.

CRAWFORD MARKET, BOMBAY.

Structure Steel

	Rs. Per cwt
Angles, Iron 1½ x 1½ x 3/16	2
Do. 2½ x 2½ 3/4, 5/16, 3/8	20
Do. 3 x 3 x 3/8, 5/16	20
Do. 4 x 4 x ¾, ½	20
Tees, Iron 2½ x 2½ x 3/4, 5/16	20
Round Bars 3/16 to 1/4	23
Steel plates 1/4, 1/4, 5/16, 3/8	18/3
Soft spelter	36
Steel shafting 2" to 4" 16 to 24ft. long	35/40
Galvanized pipes, various sizes ½" to 4"	
Expanding Metal, every size	
Crow Bar, steel, Octagon	
Tool steel, Hexagon	

THE

UNION STEEL Co.

No. 1 Apollo St., Rogay Building.

COMMERCIAL

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, Mar. 29th.

		Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool		4,000
,, ,, Sales on Spec. & for Exp.		...
,, ,, Sales of East Indian		...
,, ,, Imports		...
Mid. Americans Spot		29.24
Egyptian F. G. F.		83.00
New York 11 a.m (As known in Liverpool at closing time)	May	38.00
	July	36.10
	Oct.	32.88
New Orleans 10 a.m.	May	38.45
	Oct.	32.48

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Mar. 29th.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months:	To-day's price.
Mar.	28.13
April	...
May	25.60
June	...
July	...
Aug.	...
Sept.	...
Oct.	22.45
Nov.	...
Dec.	21.48
Jan.	21.47
Feb.	...

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m. nearest actual values

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool Mar. 29th:

Months:	To-day's price.
Mar.	26.32
April.	25.45
May	25.04
June.	24.77
July.	24.33
Aug.	23.92
Sept.	23.28
Oct.	22.70
Nov.	22.20
Dec.	21.76
Jan.	21.54
Feb.	21.34

Tone:—Steady.

Liverpool Mar. 31st.

Months.	To-day's price.
May	25.38
July	24.51
Oct.	22.76
Jan.	21.60

Liverpool Apl. 1st.

Months.	To-day's price.
May	25.35
July	24.95
Oct.	23.14
Jan.	22.06

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Mar. 29th.

M.G. Bengal Good	14.82
,, ,, Fully Good	15.57
,, ,, Fine	16.7
,, No. 1 Oomra Good	19.36
,, ,, ,, Fully Good	20.10
,, ,, ,, Fine	20.60
,, Breach Good	22.35
,, ,, Fully Good	22.60
,, ,, Fine	22.85
,, Scinde Good	15.00
,, ,, ,, Fully Good	15.75
,, ,, ,, Fine	16.25

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

London, Saturday, Mar. 27th.

	Bales.
Total in Sight	10,348,000
Egyptian Visible Supply	234,000
East Indian ,, ,,	1 7,000
American ,, ,,	4,501,000
Other ,, ,,	216,000
Total Sales	18,000
East Indian Sales	1,200
Total Speculation	...
,, Export	...
East Indian Export	...
,, ,, Stock	47,000
,, ,, Forwarded	200
,, ,, Actual Export	1,200
,, ,, Imports	6,000
,, ,, Speculation	...
American Afloat	385,000
East Indian Afloat	25,000
Total Afloat	377,000

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, March 26th.

	Bales.
Week's Receipts of Cotton at U. S. Ports	129,000
Week's Exports to Great Britain	168,000
Week's Exports to France and Continent	42,000
Week's Exports to Japan	22,000
Stock of Cotton at U.S. Ports	1,258 000
Stock of Cotton at Interior Ports	1,155,000

New York, Mar. 27th.

Day's Export to Great Britain	Nil
,, ,, to Continent	18 000
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	16
Demand Bills	3.93.25
Silver Commercial Bars	126

New York, Mar. 29th.

Day's Export to Great Britain	41,000
,, ,, to Continent	13,000
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	16
Demand Bills	3.92.50
Silver Commercial Bars	125½

New York Mar. 31st.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	29,000
Future at New York May	34.70
,, ,, July	36.03
,, ,, Oct.	33.76
Spot Cotton at New York	41.75
,, ,, Orleans	41.00
Future at New Orleans May	39.67
,, ,, Oct.	33.56

New York, April 1st.

Future at New York May	39.60
,, ,, July	36.80
,, ,, Oct.	33.76

MONEY MARKETS.

London, Mar. 27th.

Rents 3%	58 3/4
Bar Silver Spot	71 1/8
,, 2 months hence	71 1/8
Closing Tone of Silver:—Steady.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 6 per cent since 6th Nov. 1919.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st.	5 5/8
,, Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	6
,, Fine Trade Bills 3 months	6 1/4
,, ,, ,, 6 ,,	6 3/4
Interest day to day loans	3 1/3
,, 7 days market loans	4 1/2
Consols 2½%	45 5/8
Rupee Paper 3½%	63
Indian Stock 3½% Sterling Loan	55 1/2
Government Securities 3%	48 1/4
Ex. On London at Paris, Francs	26.24

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	285
Hongkong Bank	£100
National Bank	£62½

London, Mar. 29th.

Rentes 3%	58 1/2
Bar Silver Spot	71 5/8
,, 2 months hence	71 5/8
Closing Tone of Silver:—Advanced on special buying. Steady.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 6 per cent since 6th Nov. 1919.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st.	5 5/8
,, Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	6
,, Fine Trade Bills 3 months	6 1/4
,, ,, ,, 6 ,,	6 3/4
Interest day to day loans	4 1/4
,, 7 day market loans	4 5/8
Consols 2½%	45 3/4
Rupee Paper 3½%	63
Indian Stock 3½% (Sterling Loan)	55 1/2
Government Securities 3%	48 1/4
Ex. On London at Paris, Francs	57.00

WAR LOANS.

London, Mar. 27th.

Funding Loan 4 %	£69 1/4
Victory Loan 4 %	£79 1/4
5 % New	£87 5/8

London, Mar. 29th.

Funding Loan 4 %	£68
Victory Loan 4 %	£78 1/2
5 % New	£88

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Mar. 27th.

WHEAT.

Rosario Santa Fe—62lbs. Nominal	94
Australian—61lbs. Nominal	96
Wheat Afloat to U. K. Qrs.	2,425,000

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Yellow Gunarat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship Mar.-Apl. Not Quoted Nominal.
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawapore 416 lbs. ex Ship Mar. April Sellers £42
Linseed, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex Ship Apl.-June Quoted £46
Tone of Linseed:—Tendency Easier.
Linseed, Argentine, (La Plata) Apl.-May Paid £40
Cottonseed, Bombay (sound delivered per ton) Mar.-Apl. Quoted £17
Toria Rapeseed:—Mar. May Antwerp Sellers £45

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£113
Standard Copper G. M. B.	£103½
Copper Braziers	£107
Yellow Metal	18½
Hard Spelter	57

JAVA SUGAR.

Fine White Jace C. & F. Calcutta Aug.-Sept. Sellers	74
Do. Do. July Sellers	74
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay Aug.-Sept. Sellers	75/6
Do. Do. Karachi Aug.-Sept. Sellers	76

Tone:—Inactive owing to absence of buyers and high exchange.

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure April.-May Sellers	2/4 1/2
Plantation First Latex Crepe April	2/3 1/2

Tone:—Slow.

London, Mar. 29th.

WHEAT.

Rosario Santa Fe—62 lbs. Paid	94
Australian—61 lbs. Paid	96

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Brown, Cawapore 416 lbs ex-Ship Mar.-Apl. Sellers	£41

Tone of Rapeseed:—Slow.

Linseed, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship Apl.-June Nominal	£49

Tone of Linseed:—Quiet.

Linseed, Argentine (La Plata) April-May Paid Sellers	£39½
Cottonseed, Bombay (sound delivered per ton) Mar.-April Buyers	£17
Toria Rapeseed:—Mar. May Antwerp Paid	£44

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£113
Standard Copper G.M.B.	£104 5/8
Copper Braziers	£107
Yellow Metal	18½
Hard Spelter	57

JAVA SUGAR.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Aug.-Sept. Value	74
Do. Do. July Value	74
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay Aug.-Sept. Value	75/6
Do. Do. Karachi Aug.-Sept. Value	76

Tone:—Firmer.

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure April-May Sellers	2/4

Plantation First Latex Crepe April	2/3

Tone:—Steady.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS 6 P. M.

			Rs.
Fully Good Broach		April May	474½
		July Aug.	484
Fully Good Bengal		May	307
,, ,,		July	322
Fine Oomras		May	390
,, ,,		July	401

PIECE GOODS.

The Cloth Market has been firm and steady during the past week. Some wholesale demand from Delhi and Cawnpore has been noticeable in such ports as could be had at comparatively cheaper rates, and some sales have been effected chiefly in White Mulls. A few transactions in small quantities of various sorts have resulted amongst the dealers in the bazaar, in anticipation of an improvement in the market in the near future. Shipments on a fair scale have commenced to arrive, but the goods will be readily absorbed owing to the scarcity of various styles. Stringency in the money market has continued, as the capital of merchants has been locked up in stocks of piecegoods of abnormal value, and also in shares, properties, gold, and jewellery. The firmness in the rate of exchange, coupled with the strength of the Manchester Market, has given fair support to the local market. Shippers have been quoting rates which are quite prohibitive of fresh business, and though they do not anticipate any substantial decline in the near future, they are advising merchants to exercise caution and only to buy what is actually needed and to refrain from speculative purchases in large quantities. Deliveries have gone further off as a result of the heavy engagements of makers. Forward business has therefore been at a standstill at present

GREYS.

Grey Shirtings have been moving in small quantities. Drills and Mulls have remained steady. Jaconets have firmed up a little and some stock lots with importing firms have found their way in the market. Sheetings of American as well as Japanese make have been in better request. Dhooties have been neglected.

WHITES.

The tone has been firm owing to better demand in some styles. 36 and 55 inches by 19 yards Mulls worth about Rs. 9-9-0 per piece have been in demand for Delhi and Cawnpore markets, as the price has been rather attractive, compared with other styles. 38 inches Red End Mulls have improved by two annas per piece as also the gold end mulls of fine quality. Fresh shipments of 40 inches by 18 yards Mulls have arrived and are quoted at very high rates by the sellers Nainsooks have been steady with very little change. White Shirtings have firmed up a good deal in view of low stocks and exorbitant replacing costs. White ground Prints have been changing hands several times amongst the dealers for delivery five months ahead. White Dhooties have been firm with good demand.

STOCK OF PIECEGOODS AND YARNS.

The list issued by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce indicates a stock of 21,728 bales and 5,630 cases of cotton piecegoods as on the 29th February last, which shows an increase of 611 bales and 1,236 cases comapred with the figur of the previous month. The stock of Cotton Twist and Yarns on the 29th February last stands at 2,628 packages, which shows an increase of 516 packages as compared with the previous month. The aproximate total deliveries during February last have been 12,815 packages of cotton piecegoods and 2,632 packages of Yarns. The Imports during February last of cotton piecegoods have been 14,692 packages and of Cotton Twist and Yarns 2,598 packages including these from Japan.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

(From our Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, March 26.

Our market ruled quieter throughout the week with small demand and easier advices from all quarters and prices for ready sugars have been reduced b yone rupee per cwt. all round. There are many anxious sellers and no buyers. As regards forward positions dealers and speculators are pressing sales and White Java July/September shipment has been sold at 67s. to 64s. per cwt. Free Bombay Harbour. Karachi and Calcutta markets are quiet without any business doing for forward. Java market is getting depressed and prices have declined 4 gilders. There is no business to report. The following are the bazaar rates and stocks:—

T M O Rs. 33-8-0 equals 70s Free B Harbour stocks 200,000 bags.

Brown Rs. 31-8-0 equals 70s. Free B Harbour stocks 10,000 bags.

Soft Rs 33-0-0 equals 75s. Free B Harbour stocks 20,000 bags.

Mauritius Rs. 33-12-0 Free B Harbour stocks 100,000 bags.

CALUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, April. 1.

The market for jute shares was slightly easier to-day without much business passing. There was only a small inquiry for coal shares. In the miscellaneous section there was a very strong demand for cotton mills shares most shares showing a considerable advance in price. The stock exchange is closed until Tuesday, the 6th April. The following were the closing quotations:—

Coal.—Bengal, 805; Borcola, /8/ prem.; Burrakur, 48-8; Mundulpur, 61; New Manbhoom, 51; North West, 43-12; Patmohna, 17-8; Sutikdih, 13-4.

Jute.—Anglo India, 277; Dalhousie, 348; Fort Gloster, prefs. 100; Howrah, 48-4; Kelvin 975; Lothian prefs. 100; Standard, 720; Waverley 18-4; Bally, 260; Century, 12-8; Hooghly, 157; Kamarhatty, 875; Lawrence, 334; Northbrook, 89.

Tea.—Patrakola, prefs. 85.

Miscellaneous.—Anglo Oriental Navigation, 26-8; Albion Tannery, 8-12; Bouresh Cotton, 1,360; Bank of Bengal, 1,790; Behar Rice, 8-4; Bengal Load, 12-4; Bengal Nagpur Cotton 660; British Ceylon Corporation 21-8; British India Tobacco 11-14; British India Corporation 19-8; Burmah Finance and Mining, 11-12; Calcutta Industrial Bank /2/ discount /4/ prem.; Calcutta Tramways 75; Central Provinces Cement, 13-8; Carew and Co., 92; Darjeeling Himalayan Railway prefs. 72-8; Dunbar Cotton, 714; Empire Junte 6 per cent. prefs. 93; Indian Tanneries 11-4; Keshoram Cotton, 29-4; Kumardhubi Engineering 34; Marshall Sons (India new) 11-12; Madans Theatre 17-10; New Ring Mill 13-10; Oriental Navigation 1-4; discount, Orissa Cement, 12-12; Premier Oil 17-4; Premier Soap, 12; Standard Flour 1-12 prem.

Government paper 3½ per cent. was quoted at Rs. 58-10; small lots at Rs. 59-4; War Bonds (short loans), 99-4 per cent.; 1925 at 99-12 per cent. and 1928 at 100-4 per cent.

COAL CONTROL ABOLISHED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, April 2.

From the 1st April the export of coal in Calcutta will be entirely in the hands of the various coal interests, as the Government control, which was in existence for the last two years, had ceased with effect from the 31st March.

CALCUTTA RENT BILL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, April 2.

The Committee of the Calcutta landlords appointed at the meeting of the British Indian Association to consider the Calcutta Rent Bill have submitted that the Rent Bill introduced in the Bengal Council only seeks to provide temporary palliative measures and shirks the real remedy which made provisions for more buildings so that the supply might be equal to the demand.

TREASURY BILL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, April 3.

It is notified that the rates for Treasury Bills with effect from Tuesday 6th April 1920 and until further notice will be as follows:—

For three months' Bills Rs. 99 per cent.
For six months' Bills Rs. 97/8 per cent.
For nine months' Bills Rs. 96/4 per cent.
For twelve months' Bills Rs. 95 per cent.

FRONTIER OPERATIONS.

AN AIR RAID.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, April 4.

A press communique dated April 1st says:

Waziristan:—There has been some unrest among the Upper Tochi Wazirs and some bridges on the road near Datta Khel have been damaged. On the 20th March an air-raid was carried out over the village of Sherani, the chief centre of the Madda Khel who have lately shown considerable reluctance in complying with our terms. The raid is reported to have had a satisfactory effect.

Mahsuds:—The situation generally is unchanged. No opposition beyond occasional sniping is being experienced. Most sections appear to have been making efforts to collect and hand in rifles. On the 28th and 29th March 17 Government rifles, 4 tribal rifles, one Lewis gun and Rs. 470 were handed in, making a total of about 144 Government rifles, 107 tribal rifles and two Lewis guns handed in up to date.

Haji Abdur Razak Shah Daula and other Afghan adventurers are still busy intriguing with the Wana Wazirs. Their efforts have met with no success and the tribesmen appear to be thoroughly tired of them. They are only tolerated on account of the periodical consignments of money and ammunition which reach them from Urgun and w they distribute to the Waziri Sherannis. The Sheranni column has reached Myghol Kot, 65 miles from Dera Ismail Khan, without incident. Only 4 rifles are now outstanding from the Zargha Sherannis to complete their compliance with our terms.

MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Mar. 31.

The Council reassembling after lunch a Resolution that the Committee be appointed for investigation into and reporting on the Ayurvedic and Unani systems of medicine now in vogue in the Presidency was accepted by the Government.

The undersigned are prepared to accept Agency at Rangoon for any Export and Import Firm and to act as Agents for Steamers and Sailing Ships calling at the Port of Rangoon. Can also export Timber, Rice, Grains and General Cargo on COMMISSION. Ripe experience in shipping matters. Best business relations with Port authorities and business bodies.

For further particulars apply to—

Messrs. Sundram & Sons

No. 29/c Lewis Street,

RANGOON.

Dr. Carr. L.D.S., D.D.S.

DENTAL, SURGEON

Absolutely Painless Dentistry

Moderate Fees.

7, Esplanade Road,

over French Bank.

GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY

PROF. JAMES'.

Electro-Tonic Pearls

These Pills positively cure sleeplessness, failing memory, brain fag, incapacity, disinclinations for work, study or business, general debility and all result of overwork and dissipation. In cases of premature old age and weariness after slight effort, these Pearls effect a wonderful and almost a miraculous cure.

Price: Bottle of 25 Pearls, Rs. 1-4-0.

Price: Bottle of 40 Pearls, Rs. 2-4-0.

V. P. charges Annas Four Extra.

SOLE AGENTS.

THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL COMPANY.

Market, BOMBAY.

FREE!

GOVT. REGD. No. 253.

The man who purchases our Pills will be given AN ANNA STAMPED RECEIPT. After using 32 pills, if he does not find them effective, he is requested to send it back with his signature WITHIN A MONTH. We shall return the cost by M. O. We make this condition without any hesitation.

GULSHAN JOBAN

BOMBAY 3

Strength Giver! Tonic!

Curer of all diseases!!!

It makes the face rosy, creates new vigour in the body and brings activity with sweet sleep.

A day's trial will show its wonderful effect on :—Back-acne, Impurity of Blood, Cold, Consumption, Constipation, Hard at breathing, all kinds of Fevers, Piles, Diarrhœa, Dyspepsia female ills and all skin diseases.

1 phial of 32 pills Re. 1

of 3 phials Rs. 2-10

V. P. Extra. Can be had everywhere.

The Gulshan Joban & Co.,

Nagdevi Street, BOMBAY. 3

THE POET'S VISION.

"SPRING TIME HAS COME INTO OUR NATIONAL LIFE."

DR. TAGORE AT AHMEDABAD.

(From our Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, April 3.

The following is Dr. Tagore's address in the open air meeting on Saturday at Ahmedabad under the auspices of the Gujerat Literary Conference:—

The kind words spoken about me, touch me all the more deeply, because I know that as a poet or an author I am not fully known to you. You take me on trust, take me to your heart, because you think I have been of some use to our country winning for her some recognition from the outside world; this is a matter of great pride and joy to be able to count you as my friends, most of whom I have never seen in my life or am not likely to see again. This is the best reward that a poet can earn— his seat even in houses where he is hardly ever expected to come. It is the spreading of his home through an intimacy of hearts over an unknown world, a home whose foundation is laid upon the sympathy of imagination, upon some depth of enjoyment, which proves the invisible bond of kinship of all humanity, which crosses geographical barriers of mountains and seas and social boundaries of caste and colour. It makes me feel deeply grateful whenever I receive a proof of the open door of invitation reserved for poets not barred by any limitation of time and space, and the cordiality of the reception which you have offered to me in Gujerati is a signal proof of that. For my medium of communication with you is not the most perfect medium of heart, it is a language of noble thought. It may be alien both to you and to me. It could not have a complete unity with the expression of my ideas and therefore a great part of my thoughts must have been absorbed by this medium, and only a fraction of them reflected and revealed. Therefore, the ideal of a poet which you have built with this meagre material is to a large extent a work of your open imagination and this is not wholly unfortunate for me. For, a man does love truly his own creation much better than one imposed upon him. Even now, while garlanding me and reciting my praises you are fashioning something which is of your own make, which is all that you love to think to be true. This makes me feel humble. It is a great ordeal for anybody to try to give satisfaction to the natural craving of a people, to find a man to whom they may call their own poet before all the world, that is to say, who can be a common object of their love and who can be for them a bond of love with other peoples. Time may reveal my limitations and some day it may be proved that you waste your wealth of love, the best hospitality of your heart, upon an unworthy object. I am already old and I hope I shall not live to see that day of disillusionment. To feel but what I have lived to in this very profusion of love that you so generously pour upon me is the sign of the beginning of a great age of new life for our country. We are all seeking to see some visible representations of the awakenment we feel in the depth of our heart. In that seeking itself there is a great promise. When we claim and call for greatness in ourselves then comes the response from our soul.

DEPRECATES SELF-DISTRUST.

Self-distrust is false, it is like the distrust of the morning light by keeping our doors and windows shut. There still linger in us feebleness in the realisation of our own powers and lack of confidence in the greatness of our people which make us constantly belittle ourselves by showing want of faith in our great men by our mutual jealousy and disloyalty to the best endeavour of our time. But through this misty barrier of the mean concealment of our natural self is breaking forth the light of a new morning, which is to reveal the soul of modern India. And, my brothers, I hope you will not misunderstand me when I say to you that the honour that you are offering me is being accepted by the spirit of our new life proud of its own possibilities and of a great vision of its future. When after the torpor of winter the spring time is announced by the breeze from the south, then in a sudden fervour of hope the branches of the mango trees are burdened with an exuberance of buds, a large number of which go back to their obscurity of dust unmourned, but the great fact is that the spring has come and in the joy of an abounding-life nature can well afford to be extravagant. And the ovation which I am receiving from your hand to-day may be a sign of such extravagance, reckless in its judgment and rewards, a vast proportion of whose manifestation may be rushing towards oblivion, but the great fact is that the spring time has come into our national life and let us rejoice over that.

JALLIANWALA BAGH MEMORIAL.

A MEETING AT KHANA.

(From a Correspondent.)

AJMER, March 31.

Pandit Kotumal and Lala Radhakishan visited Khana yesterday for collection of funds for the Jallianwala Bagh memorial. A meeting was held there, Sardar Amarsingh presiding. The Pandit addressed the meeting and exhorted all to help in making the memorial worthy of the nation. About Rs. 700 were collected on the spot in a such small place. Lala Pearaylal assisted in raising subscriptions and promised to send more money.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

PROGRESS IN BANDRA.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Soon after the passing of the Bombay Compulsory Education Act, Bandra was the first Municipality to ask Government to allow them to introduce compulsion both for boys and girls. It will be of interest to your readers to know how this has progressed in this area with a population of 22,561 (in 1911) and how far the proposal has borne fruit.

At the outset, it should be mentioned that the rules under the Act were finally published by government in November, 1918, and that the scheme was sent back by government thereinafter to the Municipality for revision in the light of these rules. This procedure delayed matters considerably. The Municipality put on an additional 1½ per cent house tax for the sole purpose of providing for the increased cost of education. Near the end of the year 1919, the scheme was finally approved and it began to be worked out. A Supervisor of Schools was appointed early in 1918 with a view to commence operations and to start additional schools, preparatory to the enforcement of compulsion. In the end of the last year, an Attendance Officer was also appointed to take a census of all children in the area from newly-born babes to those that were in their eleventh year. This was done with the assistance of all school teachers, enumeration forms being supplied to and filled by people who could read and write and being filled by teacher-enumerators in the case of those who could not. In these forms, children who were attending school of one kind or other were separated from these that did not. The age of compulsory instruction is 6 to 11, still the names of all children under six were registered with a view to have work of similar enumerations in future years and to make the further progress of compulsion easy. Children who are now, say, in their 4th year, will, after two years be brought on the Compusory list and it is with a view to caution the parents of such children beforehand when the time comes for it, that this list of children under 6 was prepared.

PRIMARY ENGLISH EDUCATION.

Up to the end of the year, 1917, the number of Municipal schools was only 10 and the aided schools only 7, giving instruction to a total number of 1909 children, Since then the number of all schools is on the increase, the total number of Municipal Schools being 18, and private 10 the total number of children being 2110. The Municipality has been encouraging private schools with a view to allow more freedom to people who want to go in for education after their own liking ond method. Bandra possesses a very corsiderable population of Indian Christians, the major portion of whom are Kolis, who prefer primary education through the medium of English to that through the medium of Marathi, which they speak at home. The Municipality has resolved to pay a grant of 8 annas per boy per month to the Managers of these schools, which are conducted by Roman Catholic Clergy. This saves the Municipality a good deal of expense and at the same time provides perfect freedom to those people who do not want to go in for education through vernaculars.

FINANCIAL SIDE.

During the last two years, expenses of education have largely increased owing to the high cost of living and the consequent allowances given to teachers. This has disturbed the estimates of expenditure considerably and the 2 per cent. of House Tax which was considered sufficient 2 years ago has now to be increased to 3 per cent. for appropriation for school purposes. The estimated expenditure on this head of education for 1920-21 is about Rs. 48,000 the average expenditure per child in Municipal School being Rs. 30. The number of children still to be brought to school is over 350. One source of expenditure which the Municipality incurs for non-obligatiry education of its children is the middle English school with its Marathi and Gujerati sides. The number of scholars is very mall, 66 only, and the total net expenditure to the Municipality is about Rs. 5,500. On its Gujerati side, the number of boys is only 15 and the number of teachers 4. When the compulsory scheme is in full force, the Municipality may have to consider whether they should not close this school and leave this work to private efforts, specially when they are 4 Missionary High Schools at Bandra.

CHILD-WORKERS.

Bandra has got 10 small Cigarette Factories which employ a good number of children as well as adults. Children below eleven working in these will have to go out of employment if instruction is imparted to them in ordinary school-hours viz., 11 to 4 or 5. If instruction be provided for them in the morning or afternoon, they can go to work for the other half day, thus curtailing their wages by one-half only. But this question will be decided when compulsion has been actually used for such children and which will be done from 15th June next.

Besides, purely Gujerati and Marathi schools, there are also Urdu-Marathi and Urdu-Gujerati Schools. Moreover, there is a school for Untouchables (Mahars) as well as another for Sweepers (Bhangis). It will be ai interesting fact for Social Workers to know that when the newly started school for Bhangi children was proposed to be located in the Mahar School building Mahar children left in a body and did not return till they were assured that Bhangi children would not sit with them during the same hours for instruction.

I propose to give hereafter similar accounts of progress of compulsory education in the cities of Surat, Satara and Dakor, which have already notified their intention under the Act for doing so.—Yours, etc.

A. V. THAKKAR.

Bombay, 1st April, 1920.

"GRAVE FAILURE OF JUSTICE"

GUILT OF BUGGA AND RATAN NOT ESTABLISHED

PANDIT MOTILAL NEHRU'S NOTE.

Seva Samiti Office,
AMRITSAR, 25-3-20.

The following is the copy of a letter addressed to (i) The Home Member of the Government of India, (ii) the Chief Secretary to the Punjab Government, and (iii) the non-official members of the Punjab Provincial and Imperial Councils, by Dr. Satyapal:—

Sir,—I append herewith for your information a note drafted by the Hon. Pandit Moti Lal Nehru, an eminent Advocate and Jurist of Allahabad, on the case of Messrs. Bugga, Ratan Chand and others—popularly known as the Amritsar Riot Case. The learned lawyer has expressed his opinion on the facts of the case as disclosed by the record of evidence. From a perusal of this you will find that the guilt of Bugga, Rattoo and others is far from being established. The conviction cannot stand in case of a majority of the accused. The excesses committed by the crowd are to be deeply regretted and no peace-living citizen would ordinarily plead for one who is actually guilty of any such heinous offence. But the circumstances of this case are very peculiar.

"Firstly.—In the first place 'Provocation' is to be taken into account. The sight of some of their brethren being done to death irritated the crowd and as there was no guiding or controlling factor, the baser elements got into ascendancy and some of the people became mad. When once the crowd loses its temper it is difficult for it to remain within any bounds. Just as a mad man cannot be held liable for his misdeeds, so the guilt of the crowd for having committed excesses is also much attenuated when rightly or wrongly it has reasons to believe that it has been handled very roughly.

"Secondly.—In such a huge rush it is impossible to exactly spot the persons actually present there. Those who have been convicted were picked up either for their being known as public workers or for other reasons better untold. Even the keenest eye would have found it very hard to determine the actual perpetrators of crime. And we have evidence on record that the men who ought to have been the best authority on this point admitted their absolute inability to recognize the principal accused and even in spite of all steps being taken by the Police to fix the guilt on the accused many of the prosecution witness failed to establish the identity of these persons.

"Thirdly.—There has been so much overzeal on the part of the Police to secure convictions that in all these cases concocted evidence predominates and the number of persons who have perjured themselves to either please the Police or to escape from its clutches is by no means small. And hence it is very difficult to discern between an honest and a dishonest witness and to differentiate between a true and false statement.

"PUNISHMENT UNDULY EXCESSIVE."

"Fourthly. The trial was conducted in a very perfunctory manner. The accused were not favourably placed to be able to arrange for their defence. They were not allowed to have counsel of their own choice. Martial Law Regime had so demoralised people that they were mortally afraid to appear as Defence-witnesses. And then the full statements of witnesses were not recorded. A detailed cross-examination of the prosecution witnesses was either disallowed or the replies not recorded. In short the atmosphere then prevailing was not congenial to proper justice being secured and conviction was more a rule than an exception. There was a strong bias against the accused and the award of punishment was unduly excessive.

"Fifthly.—All the remarks made by the learned advocate in the case under discussion apply with equal force to all the other cases tried by Martial Law Commissions. In some case there is evidence of the flimsiest character, while in others much falsehood has been introduced into the Prosecution story. It can be said without fear of any contradiction that such cases would never have resulted in conviction if they had been tried in ordinary courts of justice where necessarily evidence would have been more carefully scrutinized.

"Sixthly.—Above all our beloved King-Emperor has very kindly granted an amnesty. We all are very thankful for that Gracious Proclamation and we heartily wish that the families rendered penniless and destitute by ravages of Martial Law be restored to their normal condition by their bread-winners being returned to them. The sight of old parents wailing and young children crying causes acute pain and the piteous spectacle of poor women being left without protection and support is very heart-rending. Everybody is eagerly expecting a New Era and I think to usher it soon and to usher it well, it would be indeed a necessary step if all the Martial Law prisoners who are still in jail be set at liberty. Resolutions to this effect have been passed in the Punjab as well as outside. Thousands of persons—responsible and respectable—have requested his Honour and his Excellency to show Royal clemency to these unfortunate victims and therefore there is no danger to public safety if these men are released. Rather their release will go a long way to obliterate bitterness that resulted from a stern administration of Martial Law. The release of 1,700 men has not caused any danger to public safety and it can be concluded that the release of these poor fellows will not produce any bad results. Such a generous act will bring peace and comfort not only to the relatives of the prisoners, but also to all of their fellow-countrymen.

"It is earnestly hoped that very soon you would kindly recommend the release of such persons to his Honour the Lieut.-Governor and his Excellency the Viceroy for which I wish to assure you we shall all be very grateful. I may be permitted to add that the sooner the release of such persons is ordered the happier shall we all be."

The following is the note on the case of Bugga, Rattan Chand and others v. The King-Emperor, by the Hon. Pandit Motilal Nehru, Advocate, Allahabad:—

"The judgment of their Lordships of the Privy Council in this case has not yet been received in India, but as was understood at the time when special leave to appeal was granted, the argument before their Lordships could not have been directed to the evidence or the findings of fact arrived at by the Martial Law Commission. Their Lordships' judgment is final on the questions of law decided by them and it is needless to criticise it. It cannot, however be taken as affirming the findings of the Martial Law Commission as to the actual guilt of any of the appellants or as to the sufficiency and reliability of the evidence for the prosecution. Petitions for the exercise of the prerogative of mercy have now been submitted to His Excellency the Viceroy and it is necessary to examine the case against each accused on the merits in order to find out if there is any of them in whose case the exercise of the Royal clemency will not be compatible with peace and order or the good government of the country. This note will therefore be confined to this particular aspect of the case.

"In considering the merits of the case the first point to be borne in mind is that the offences of murder and arson at the National Bank to which this case refers were committed by certain infuriated members of a mob after the two firings into the crowd at the Railway foot and carriage over-bridges which had resulted in a number of casualties including six or seven killed and several others more or less seriously wounded. The psychology of this crowd is as difficult to analyse as that of any other but there are unmistakeable signs in the evidence that at least some of its members had received grave and sudden provocation by the two firings. For instance Faquir accused No. 4 who confessed to his guilt before a Magistrate by admitting that he had stabbed the Sahib in the back with a knife and adhered to that confession before the Tribunal thus explains the motive for his crime:—"Two cousins of mine were shot in the mob at the bridge and their bodies had not been found. This excited me and I joined in the mob."

"It will be observed that the confession of Faqir before the Magistrate implicated almost all the other accused and contained what appears to be a circumstantial account of the whole accident. Before the Tribunal he did not make the slightest attempt to save himself but took care to say that the names of the others were given by him under police pressure. It is impossible to believe, in the circumstances in which the explanations were made, that it is not true. The man must have known what his own fate was going to be and could not have any motive in concealing the guilt of the others with the majority of whom he had no connection whatever.

BUGGA AND RATAN CHAND.

"In the case of the first two accused, namely Bugga and Ratan Chand it is a most remarkable fact that they were both well-known to the employees of the Bank who gave evidence for the prosecution but each and every one of them declared that he did not see these accused either in the crowd outside the Bank or among those who had entered the building and taken part in the offences committed therein. Of numerous witnesses examined on behalf of the prosecution there are two namely Mohammad Din (P. W. 25) and Siraj Din (P. W. 38) who merely deposed to the fact that they lived close to the Bank and identified the two accused. They do not say where and when they saw the accused or what the latter were doing when they saw them. There is one witness Sunder Das (P. W. 9) who mentions Rattu (Ratan Chand) as one of those he saw smashing tables with lathies. As to Bugga, this witness says he did not see him at all. Khair Din (P. W. 37) merely identifies Bugga and certain others but not Ratan Chand. He does not say what part if any was taken by Bugga or any of the names. Two Police constables Fazal Din (P. W. 54) and Wadhawa Singh (P. W. 35) state they saw Rattu and Bugga enter the Bank.

"The most important witness for the prosecution is Khawaja Mohammad Hussain B.A. (P. W. 3) whose conduct has been specially commended by the President of the Commission. As against him there is the evidence of Mughul Hussain Pleader (D. W. 1) and Lala Duni Chand Vakil, M.A. (D. W. 2) from which it would appear that at least Rattu could not have been present at the Bank when it was in the hands of the mob. *There is a general feeling in the city of Amritsar that Bugga and Ratan Chand are wholly innocent and that the evidence against them is quite false. This feeling is not confined to any particular section or class but is shared even by many Government and Police Officials.* Bugga and Ratan Chand were described by Mr. Plomer, Deputy Superintendent of Police (P. W. 1) as "Kitchlew's lieutenants" and they were consciously prejudiced by this description though there was no evidence to justify it.

"With the exception of Faqir who has confessed his guilt the evidence on the record does not justify conviction of any of the remaining twenty accused. Three other accused besides Faqir namely Manoher Singh, Gulam Hassan son of Ida and Abdulla made statements before the Magistrate during the continuance of the Police investigation. These statements are described in the proceedings as confessions, but so far at least as Manoher Singh is concerned there is nothing in his statement which can even by imputation be considered as an admission of the offences for which he was tried The other two statements standing by themselves no doubt amount to confessions but they were subsequently retracted before the Tribunal and there is no independent and convincing evidence on the record to convict these men.

"As against Manoher Singh the only evidence on record is the statement of Qudrat Ali (P. W. 16) who swears to having identified Manoher Singh at the Police investigation as being one of the crowd. The witness admits that he had never seen Manoher Singh. The only other witness who mentions the name of Manoher Singh is Ali Gauhar C.I.D. Inspector (P. W. 58) who merely proves that he arrested Manoher Singh. No other witness for the prosecution makes any reference to Manoher Singh and the sentence of death passed on him is based entirely on the uncorroborated evidence of Quadrat Ali, the Bank Chaprassi who singled Manoher Singh out of a large crowd for identification long after the event and without any previous or subsequent acquaintance with him.

GULAM HASAN AND ABDULLA

"As against Gulam Hassan and Abdulla there are a certain number of witnesses who state facts which if true would connect them with the acts of violence committed at the National Bank. But in view of the methods employed by the Police of Amritsar in collecting evidence for the prosecution it is impossible to believe any witness whose testimony is not corroborated by admitted or proved facts. Abundant evidence was produced before and recorded by the non-official committee of Enquiry *to show the wholesale bribery and corruption of the police in the Martial Law days and of the tortures to which the people were subjected to induce them to give false evidence for the prosecution.* That evidence will soon be available to the Government and the public and it ought to be considered before sentences of death are actually carried out.

"As regards Gulam Hassan, son of Ida, some relations of the accused gave information to the non-official Committee of Enquiry to the effect that a certain Sub-Inspector of Police promised to release the said Ghulam Hassan on the receipt of a bribe of two thousand rupees. That they succeeded in raising one thousand rupees by pawning all the valuables they possessed to a money lender of Amritsar whose name and address was given that the money thus raised was actually paid to the Inspector concerned but the balance could not be found before Ghulam Hassan was actually challanged. This statement so far as regards the borrowing is concerned was confirmed by the money lender named and his account books.

"The evidence against all the accused is of the flimsiest character and would not in ordinary times justify a conviction for the most trivial offence.

"The judgment pronounced by the President of the Commission disposes of the case of twenty out of the twenty-one accused in the sentence, which runs as follows:—"We are clear that each took an active part in the attack on the Bank." It is impossible to criticise this finding which is based on no reasons whatever.

"It may safely be asserted that there are a good many respectable people in and about Amritsar who know, and a far larger number who believe, that some of the accused specially Bugga, Ratan Chand, Manohar Singh and Gulam Hassan son of Ida are quite innocent. Those who assisted in the conduct of the non-official enquiry have good reason to think that if an impartial investigation is now made the innocence of at least these four accused will be fully established. The widespread corruption of the Police in the Martial Law days and the barbarous and inhuman tortures inflicted by them to secure false evidence for the prosecution are matters of common knowledge throughout the Punjab. It is impossible to say of any [illegible] by the Martial Law Commissions that it was free from this double taint. The upholding of the judgments of these tribunals by the Privy Council is therefore naturally taken as having caused a grave failure of Justice."

(Continued from Column 6.)

endorsing the appeal made by Mr. Gandhi for the observance of the National Week from 6th to 13th April and urging the Punjab public to take vigorous measures to make the collection of subscriptions to the Jallianwala Bagh Fund a success.

In moving the resolution Lala Lajpat Rai made a stirring appeal calling upon the Punjab public to contribute liberally to the Jallianwala Bagh Memorial Fund. There was a ready response to the appeal and about Rs. 75,000 was collected on the spot, including promised contributions. Lala Diwan Chand of Amritsar contributed Rs. 11,000 and Lala Harkishenlal increased his contribution from Rs. ten to fifteen thousand. Lala Kashiram of Ferozepore promised a minimum of Rs. 10,000.

Several other resolutions were passed, including one congratulating Government on its statesmanship in appointing Justice Shadi Lal as Chief Justice of the Punjab High Court. The Conference dissolved late at night.

RESURRECTED PUNJAB.

DEMANDS TRIAL OF GENL. DYER FOR MURDER.

ALSO IMPEACHMENT OF LORD CHELMSFORD AND O'DWYER.

(Associated Press.)

JULLUNDER CITY, April 3.

The sixth Punjab Provincial Conference opened here yesterday. About two thousand delegates attended. As the pandal was not ready in the morning, the Conference did not meet in open session, but went on with the election of the President, after which the Subjects Committee met and discussed the draft resolutions. The Conference met in the evening at 5 p.m. when the Hon. Raizada Bhagatram, Chairman of the Reception Committee, delivered his speech in Urdu, after which the presidential address of Lala Harkishenlal was read for him by Dr. Satyapal.

The Conference then adjourned till this morning.

The Conference met again this morning when the attendance of delegates and visitors was larger than yesterday. Nearly two thousand ladies were present.

Resolutions conveying loyalty to the King-Emperor, welcoming the Prince of Wales, tendering thanks to the King-Emperor for the Royal Proclamation, condemning the movement set on foot to perpetuate the memory of Sir Michael O'Dwyer, tendering heartfelt thanks to the Congress Commissioners who conducted the non-official enquiry into the Punjab disorders, recording the condemnation of the inhuman indifference on the part of authorities of the Civil Hospital at Amritsar and Mayo Hospital, Lahore, towards the wounded during the April disturbances, gratefully appreciating the splendid fight put up both in the press and the platform on behalf of the Punjab in England by Mr. Horniman and expressing regret at the unjustifiable action of the Government of India in preventing his return to this country and strongly protesting against the hostile attitude of some of the British Ministers towards the Turkish and Khilafat question, and earnestly appealing to His Majesty's Government to settle the Turkish question in accordance with the just and legitimate sentiments of Indian Mussalmans and the solemn pledges of the Prime Minister, without which there would be no real peace of mind among the people of India, were passed.

PUNJAB ATROCITIES.

The following resolutions were also passed:—

That while expressing its general agreement with the conclusions and recommendations of the non-official enquiry into the Punjab disturbances conducted by the Congress, this Conference is very strongly of opinion that having regard to the painful disclosures made by the report, the grave wrong done to the people of Punjab cannot be righted unless

(a) A statutory declaration of rights be immediately made and such other changes be made in the laws as will make it impossible for the Executive to pass Ordinances like those declared valid by the Privy Council in the Amritsar appeal justifying the application of Martial Law to offences committed before declaration of Martial Law, as well as to offences which were not directly concerned with overt acts of rebellion;

(b) The list of persons recommended for dismissal be added by the names of members of the Imperial and Provincial Services who have actually participated in the abuse of Martial Law;

(c) General Dyer be prosecuted for murder and other officials mentioned in the report be legally tried for the various offences they have perpetrated;

(d) Lord Chelmsford and Sir Michael O'Dwyer be impeached;

(e) The members of the Punjab Police Force against whom specific allegations have been made by witnesses before the Non-Official Commission be prosecuted or dismissed.

REFORMS.

That this Conference places on record its strong and emphatic opinion that in order to insure the smooth and successful working of the constitutional Reforms, it is highly desirable that the officers who were directly connected with the introduction and administration of Martial Law and other high-handed acts of Sir Michael O'Dwyer's reactionary regime should not be associated with the carrying out of reforms in this Province.

A resolution praying for mercy upon the remaining Martial Law prisoners was also passed and the following cable was sent to the Secretary of State:—

"Punjab Provincial Conference, Jullunder, respectfully and earnestly prays mercy for remaining convicts sentenced to death penalty, namely, Fakeria and Ghulam Hussain of Amritsar, otherwise execution 6th April."

The Conference is proceeding.

LATER.

FRANCHISE FOR WOMEN.

The Punjab Provincial Conference reassembled to-day at 5 p.m. in the evening when Pandita Kumari Lajjavati, Principal, Kanya Mahavidyalaya, Jullunder, moved the following resolution:—

"This Conference is of opinion that there is no reason why franchise should not be extended to the women of this Province and recommends that early steps be taken to give the vote to them on a suitable basis as there are a sufficiently large number of women fit to vote."

The resolution was seconded and supported by several other ladies and carried unanimously.

JALLIANWALA MEMORIAL.

Lala Lajpat Rai then moved a resolution

(Continued in Column 5.)

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

A meeting of Bombay Missionary Conference at Y.M.C.A. Hall, Wodehouse Road at 9-0 p.m.

Easter Monday: Bank holiday.

Aga Khan Hockey Tournament opens.

TUESDAY, April 6.

Opening of European Pensioners' and Widows' Home, Matunga, by H. E. Lady Lloyd.

MOOLBAI PEERBHOY H.K.C. DISPENSARY.

During the month of March 1920 the patients that were treated in this Dispensary were 1052 of which 767 were women, and 285.

PARSI CENTRAL ASSOCIATION.

Dr. K. K. Dadachanji will deliver a lecture on "The Vital Question of promoting the health of the Parsi Children" at the Cama Oriental Institute, Hornby Road, on Wednesday 7th instant at 6 p.m. Mr. J. D Bharda will preside.

M. A. EXAMINATION RESULTS.

In the results of the Examinotion for the degree of M.A., published in "The Chronicle" of Friday's date, the name of Mr. Mukund Moreshwar Desai who has passed in Class II, was inadvertently omitted.

JUNAGADH NAGARS MEETING.

A congratulatory meeting of the Nagars of Junagadh, residing at present in Bombay, will be held to-day at 7 p.m., (S.T.), in the Hall of the Gandharva Maha Vidyalaya, Sandhurst Road, to honour Dr. Haridas P. Vaishnav, M.S. and Mr. Pruthulal H. Vasavada LL.M. Advocate.

INQUEST ON RUNAWAY'S VICTIM.

The Deputy Coroner concluded the inquest touching the death of Doulat Ramji, who was knocwed down by a runaway horse and killed at Kamatipura on the 29th ultimo. There was evidence to show that the horse shied and ran away in spite of the efforts of the driver. The jury returned a verdict accordingly.

NATIONAL HOME RULE LEAGUE.

Under the auspices of the National Home Rule League (Bombay Branch), Mrs. Annie Besant will give a public lecture on the "Uplift of India" at 6-15 p.m. to-day at the Excelsior Theatre, Fort.

CONGRESS SUB-COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

Mr. B. B. Desai is selling the copies of the Congress Sub-Committee's Report on the Punjab Martial Law regime for Rs. 6 (six) only for two volumes. Those, who are desirous of having it, are requested to call at the Swadeshi or Satyagraha Sabha, during the hours of 11 a.m. to 7 p.m. daily.

BOMBAY TENANTS' ASSOCIATION.

The Managing Committee beg to announce that the following Gentlemen have become Patrons and Life Members of the Association by paying Rs. 200 and Rs. 50 each respectively:—Patrons:—(1) Mr. W. A. Haig-Brown (2) Mr. E. W. Fritchley.

Life Members:—(1) Mr. N F. Kanny (2) Mr. N. K Chinoy (3) Hon. Mr. J. D. Jenkins (4) Mr. J. D. Neemuchwala (5) Mr. G. Serinzi (6) Mr. H. C. Coyaji.

CYCLE THIEF GETS SIX MONTHS.

Before Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalvad at the Mazagaon Police Court, Head Constable Mahadev Shivram of the G. I. P. Railway charged F. L. Rodrigues, a clerk employed in the Ford Automobile Co. with the theft of a cycle from the Dadar Statoin on the 1st instant. The accused took the cycle from the station and sold it to one Karim Jan in Chor Bazar. The accused pleaded guilty, and he was sentenced to six months, rigorous imprisonment, as he had four uspreva convictions. Mr. R. G. Manker defended.

HOMOEOPATHIC CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.

During the quarter ended 31st March 1920, 3146 patients in all attended the above Dispensary of whom 472 were males, 438 females, and the rest 236 were children. The caste distribution of patients is as under:—688 Parsees, 446 Hindus, and 12 Mussalmans.

During the quarter under report Dr. Harold H. Mann, Acting Director of Agriculture, Bombay Presidency, Poona visited the Dispensary on the 28th February last. His remarks in the Visitor's Book are as under:—

"Visited Dr. Rayakar's Dispensary in Fort to-day and was very pleased at the careful and systematic way in which it is being conducted. There is no doubt that the fact that between 5 and 7 thousand patients are treated here each year, shows the extent to which the Dispensary has the confidence of the people. I shall be very pleased to see a still further extension of Dr. Rayakar's beneficial activity."

MANSA (TALUKA) RESIDENTS' ASSOCIATION.

A meeting of the Residents of Mansa Taluka living in Bombay was held on the 3rd instant at the Mararji Goculdas Hall under the presidentship of Mr. Doyabhai Hakamchand of Pethapur, to inaugurate a Mandal called the Mansa (Taluka) Residents' Association with the object of the advancement of the subjects of Mansa State in general and the members in particular. The meeting was largely attended by almost all the residents of Mansa as well as others. Speeches appropriate to the occasion were made by many gentlemen including the president which convinced all the members that there was an urgent necessity for establishing a mandal for redressing the people's grievances and helping the people in various other ways, and after full discussion it was resolved to appoint a Committee properly to organise the Mandal, to frame rules and regulations and to transact any other business relating thereto and to report the same at an early date.

SAVE YOUR BUILDINGS
FURNITURE & VALUABLE PROPERTIES BY USING
ANTI-MOTH SOLUTION
This is a very important scientific discovery by a well-known scientist It is wood preserve. Only one trial will give you complete satisfaction. Money returned if not genuine.
KAPADIA BROTHERS
CONTRACT WORKS UNDERTAKEN AT A VERY LOW RATE.
Dealers in Paints, Varnishes, Cements, etc.
257 Abdulrahman Street, BOMBAY
Phone No. 1009.

SIR JOHN HEATON.

A FAREWELL PARTY.

The President and members of the Bombay Judicial Service Association gave an evening party in honour of and presented a farewell address to the Hon. Sir John Heaton, officiating Chief Justice of the High Court of Bombay, on the eve of his retirement, at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall of the University, Bombay, on Saturday. The function was attended by a large number of members of the Provincial Judicial Service from different parts of the Presidency.

Mr. G. V. Patwardhan, said Sir John Heaton had proved himself a kind-hearted and sympathetic judge. Sir John had done three tours of inspection of the subordinate courts and proved that the inspection had been undertaken with a view not of mere fault finding but of the improvement of the administration of justice in the districts. He had endeared himself to everybody by his geniality and suavity of manner, and they all regretted his departure.

Mr. P. J. Talayarkhan, President of the Association, said Sir John's policy as judge had been one of ensuring an efficient and contented provincial judicial service. He then read out the address, in the course of which it was stated:—

TEXT OF ADDRESS.

"We, the President and Members of the Bombay Judicial Service Association, have assembled here to bid you a regretful farewell on the eve of your retirement after a distinguished service of over 38 years in this Presidency. Your connection with the Judicial Department and consequently with our service extends over a period of about 28 years which may be divided roughly into two halves. The first half relates to your career as District Judge, with a few interruptions caused by your transfer to the Secretariat and your deputation for special duty in the Political Department. The second half relates to your career as High Court Judge; and it was this period that provided you with suitable opportunities for coming into a more direct and intimate contact with the general body of our service. The first important event that marked your elevation to the High Court Bench in 1906 was the commencement of a system of inspection of the District and Subordinate Judges' Courts by a High Court Judge, and the appointment of Subordnate Judges to assist the District Judges in their work of inspection and administration. The conception and execution of this day is due mainly to your earnest endeavours for improving the administration of Justice. The first tour of inspection under this system was undertaken by you in the beginning of 1907, the second in 1907-8, and the third in 1909-10. These tours enabled you to acquire first-hand knowledge of the methods of judicial and administrative work in the Civil Courts and of the personnel of the Judiciary and their ministerial staff, and have proved to be productive of very substantial and beneficial results. They have narrowed the distance and established closer relations between the High Court and the Subordinate Judiciary and thus led the latter to realise that they could depend upon the former with a feeling of hope and confidence for the amelioration of their prospects and the redress of their grievances. They have led to the avoidance of dilatory methods and to a stricter observance of the rules of procedure in the trial of suits and execution proceedings; they have brought a wholesome change in the administration and management of minors estates; and they have contributed to the improvement and reform of various other matters of administration as evidenced by the revised High Court Civil Circulars, the improvement of Court Libraries, the establishment of Bar Associations, etc. All these results are due to a genuine desire and the ceaseless and earnest efforts on your part for improving the administration of Justice, which would not have been possible but for the untiring patience and marked courtesy which you invariably showed in your conferences and discussions with the Subordinate Judges and the Members of the Bar. Sympathy and progress have been the watchwords of your rule as administrative Judge. We are certainly grateful for whatever improvement has been already effected in the prospects of our Service and we confidently hope that your efforts as a co-opted Member of the Royal Commission in the Public Services in 1913, and thereafter will bear fruit in the near future.

"For the first time we find a personal touch established between the High Court and our Service and trust that the same spirit of sympathy and kindness that throughout characterised your administration will be continued hereafter. Our Association owes its origin in no small measure to your inspiring influence and we gratefully acknowledge the help you rendered to us by your sympathetic advice and guidance whenever required. You have always sympathised with our aspirations and taken a keen personal interest in promoting our welfare. You have thus won our love and confidence by your kindness and courtesy for which we owe you a deep debt of gratitude. We therefore greatly regret your departure and have to part from you with a sad and heavy heart. In conclusion we heartily wish Your Lordship and Lady Heaton a safe and comfortable voyage home and fervently pray to God that He may grant you both long life, happiness and health to enable you to enjoy your well-earned rest. In bidding you farewell, we request you to give us a place in your heart and to remember us in your retirement."

SIR J. HEATON'S REPLY.

The Hon. Sir John Heaton, in reply, thanked the members of the Association very sincerely for the honour they had done him, many of whom, he knew, had come from long distances. When a man came to the end of his service, he said, he was very apt to turn his mind to a consideration of what he intended to do years before and what he actually had done. He was afraid the result very often was depressing when one remembered that there was so much he had wished to do and so little he had actually done. But when he asked himself the question he found, from the authentic evidence of what they had said in the address that he had been able to be at least something. Continuing he said he thought there was no body of men who were more deserving of better treatment than they received than the members of the provincial judicial service. It was very gratifying to him to find from the speeches of Mr. Patwardhan and Mr. Talyarkhan that what had been in his mind throughout had been so thoroughly understood. Mr. Patwardhan had said that confidence begot confidence. His confidence in Sub-Judges had begun many years ago, before he had had anything to do with the judicial department. When he was a young assistant collector he was some times brought into contact with Sub-Judges and when disputes were referred to him he was bewildered with the complexity with which they were faced and the lucidity with which they contrived to arrive at conclusions, which then seemed in him beyond achievement. Later he became directly connected with the judicial work. His experience during forty years of his stay in India had induced in him a more and more profound feeling of confidence in the administration of justice in this Presidency. It was only very recently that Government had come to realize how enormously important was the judicial service. It did not matter what form of Government they had, whether it was autocratic or was democratic which it was hoped India would before long get at least to some extent but one thing was absolutely necessary and that was a strong and impartial judiciary, and if they did not gain this they might be perfectly certain the executive would encroach upon regions which did not properly belong to them and there would not be that fairness of treatment of the people and that regard for the rights of the people which could be ensured only by a strong judiciary. He had never doubted that the people would have this, and they had in this Presidency a judiciary which among other things was a great tribute to the education in India. He knew the system of education in India had many shortcomings, but he also knew that whatever its shortcomings, it had furnished this Presidency with a very capable, earnest and conscientious judicial service. The report of the Public Services Commission brought home to Government that a larger expenditure was essential on the judicial service. As for the High Court, he could truly say this, that ever since he became a member of it they had struggled consistently and continuously to better the prospects of the subordinate judicial service, and better they would undoubtedly be. Another point which they were anxious about was the extent to which the Sub-Judges would share in those higher appointments which were to be thrown open to the legal profession. His own opinion was that Government could put fully-trained lawyers to fill these higher appointments and abolish the present system. But that would cost a great deal more than the present system and if they wanted the present system to be retained, which had great advantages, it seemed to him that they must look for higher appointments to those who joined the judicial service when they were young and started on small salaries and learnt by experience. There was no doubt that there would be great advantage in filling up some of them directly from the bar, but as regarded the bulk of them, he was of opinion that they should be filled up in the way he had suggested, for to do otherwise would be to stamp the subordinate judicial service with a mark of inferiority, and the moment they did this they would jeopardise that judiciary.

Sir John was then garlanded, and the proceedings terminated. After the meeting had partaken of refreshments, the catering of which was entrusted to Messrs. A. Vianelli and Co., in charge of Mr. Robin.

ASSOCIATION CONTRIBUTES RS. 3,000.

Mr. Justice Heaton was photographed on Sunday morning with the members of the Association.

The Association is contributing Rs. 3,000 for a prize to be given to the student of the Government Law School who gets the highest number of marks in the 2nd LL. B. Examination of the Bombay University in a subject to the named by the Hon. Mr. Justice Heaton.

"H. M.'S CUSTOM'S PREVENTIVE SERVICE."

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Will you mind publish the following few lines in the next issue of your paper and oblige?

An article appeared under the above heading in the columns of the "Bombay Chronicle" on the 31st ultimo, and I am sorry to say that the contributor, whom I guess to be a non-Muslim on sufficient grounds, has in his attempt to wreak vengeance upon the Customs authorities, done a great dis-service to the cause of the Mussalmans, now in the employ of H. M.'s Customs, by making their position worse than ever. To pretend defending a righteous cause with the sole object of strike at the very root of Mussalman employees by spoiling their future prospects, under the false guise of a well-wisher, is to deceive one's own conscience.—Yours, etc.,

I. DOOLAY KHAN.

Preventive Service,
Custom House, P. and V. Docks,
Bombay, April 2.

TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK.

The profit earned from 1st January 1919 to 31st March 1920, on an average paid-up capital is Rs. 120 lakhs, after making full provision for any known liability and writing down investments and securities to or under current quotations, amounts to Rs. 16,43,912-9-2.

Out of this sum the Directors have appropriated on 30th June 1919, Rs. 2,26,857-0-10 to write off the balance of "Preliminary Expenses and Brokerage Account.

The Directors now recommend payment of a dividend of 12 annas per share free of Income-Tax which will absorb Rs. 7,58,731-8-0, to place Rs. 3½ lakhs plus the balance of Rs. 1½ Lakhs at present standing to the credit of "Premium on Share Account," making that account Rs. 5 Lakhs.

They recommend that the balance of Rs. 3,08,324-0-0 be carried forward subject to payment of Income-Tax or Super-Tax incurred.

GUJERAT LITERARY CONFERENCE.

NEED FOR A VERNACULAR COLLEGE.

PROF. DHRUV'S SUGGESTION.

DR. TAGORE ATTENDS.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

ALLAHABAD, April, 2.

The Sixth Gujerati Literary Conference met here to-day in the Anand Bhuvan Theatre. A large number of delegates from various parts of Gujerat were present. The Conference had the privilege of two distinguished guests Dr. Rabindranath Tagore, the world renouned poet and Shrimati Sarala Devi Chowdhuri. Prof. Anandshanker Bapbhai Dhurva, Chairman of the Reception Committee, in a very thoughtful speech welcomed the delegates. In the course of his speech after emphasising the utility and usefulness of literature he drew an outline of the work that lies before the Conference in the new era that is dawning. He said that complaints are often heard that after the first attempts of Narmadashanker and Taylor there has not been published another good dictionary or good grammer. In view of the unparalleled era of unity that has set in, in India it was desirable that any such dictionary or grammer should be based on the comparative method. Secondly Gujerat was badly in need of a good history. Various kinds of historical books, which may be read with interest by the children of Gujerat and from which the common people can derive inspiration and which create in them love for their mother-country should be published. He regretted that no attempt had still been made to place before the people of Gujerat all the resources which are available for writing an up-to-date and honest history of Gujerat. He then suggested on what lines such history should be written. He maintained that the Conference should supply conveniences for such work.

For this work the following institutions are necessary. There should be one ancient Gujerati publishing Association which may prepare Gujerati Grammer's dictionary and make a collection of manuscript books and prepare Gujerati Grammer dictionary and associations for publishing and research work for the ancient history of Gujerat and India. Thirdly, there should be an Association for the spread of science. Mr Dhurva said that these were the old dues of Gujerat but the greatest need of the present time was a vernacular college for each province.

PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.

After Mr. Dhurv's speech was over Mr. D. P. Desai proposed Rao Bahadur Hargovindas Dwarkadas Kantawala to the chair. Messrs. K. M. Zaveri and K. A. Bala supported the proposition and Mr. Kantawalla took the chair amidst cheers. In the course of his speech after expressing thanks for his election as president of the Conference he said that it was desirable that presidents of the Conference should be elected from the different schools of thought, from different communities and from the devotees of literature of various classes. Uptill now the presidents of the Conference had been mainly from Central Gujerat. He hoped that in future Jain, Parsi, Musalman devotes of literature and from other parts of Gujerat would be elected presidents.

He then emphasised the need of expanding the meaning of the "Sahitya" by using it in the sense of "vangamaya" and widen the sphere of the Conference. Not only poetry, novels and dramas should be included in literature but all subjects which might be useful to various kinds of people. Thirdly he said just as this year it has been planned to deliver lectures to the masses in future the Conference should not be exclusively meant for the literary men of Gujerat and it should be meant for all Gujerati-speaking people. The doors of knowledge were open to all and only be keeping the masses with them the progress of the country can be achieved through literature. He then took note of the lamentable deaths of such writers as Ranjitram Vavabhai, Bhongindranath Divetia, Chimanlal Dalal. Ganpatram Tripathi. Amratlal Paddtiar. Shivabhai Bapubhai, Malvanil, Kharsedji Faramroy Taraporewala, Bhagatra and Jehangir Polishwala.

After tracing the origin of Gujerati language and taking a brief note of the dialects and store of words of Gujerati he gave an outline of what he considered to be Old and New Gujerati. He applied the category of "old" to literature dating from the beginning to the time of the commencement of English education i.e., upto the time of Kavi Dayaram, and the category of "new" to all literature produced after that time. To Shastri Vrajlal Kalidas belonged the honour of publishing the history and eras of Gujerati language. After him Mr. K. H. Dhruva, Mr. N. B. Divetia and R. B. Ramanbhai Mahiputram Nilkanth had thrown admirable light on the subject.

He then took a brief review of the "old" and "new" literature, Jain, Parsi, Musalmani, and Khoja literature and the literature of Pirana creed and the Pirs of Mangrol. In conclusion he said: "Fourteen years have elapsed since the beginning of the Conference i.e., it has passed its stage of childhood. If we glance at the incidents during its chilhood we find that there is an awakening among people, essays and lectures of powerful literary men have been published. In big towns literary associations have been established, public lectures have been delivered there, prizes given [illegible] dents of literature b[illegible] Sabha, enthusiasm among people for reading and writing has increased and the number of authors, (though not of the best type) has also increased. Through the efforts of Prof. B. K. Thakore a fund is started from the interest of which books are published. But now that the youth of the Conference begins we have the duty of making necessary preparations for doing works of great importance.

LEARNING AND WEALTH.

"It is not desirable that the Goddess of Learning should remain isolated from the Goddes of Wealth. If the rich do not participate in the Conference thinking that it is meant only for Pundits, it is a misunderstanding and by explaining this to them, we must make efforts to join their hands with us." He then said that it would be a matter of great misfortune if a rich province like Gujerat would show its miserliness in the sphere of literature. He continued on to say.

"Just as we have to beg for money from the rich, we have to beg for a still more important thing from the literary men. Because the great work of development of literature rests on them. There is a need for the production of such students of language as Bims, Grearson, Tessitori Pischel and for such historians as Todd, Forbes and Elphinstone. We want research workers like Bhau Daji, Bhagwanlal Indraji and Bhandarkar. We wish that such remarkable students and exceptionable research scholars of science like Bose and Gurjar may rise in Gujerat and write books useful to the people. Gujerat badly wants such world-renowned and born poets like Sarojini Naidu and Ravindranath Tagore. Such original and best novel writers like Bankimchandra and Goverdhanram should be produced here." He then laid great stress on the necessity of having true devotees of literature who might spend their life time in the cause of literature. Finally he made some suggestions for the consideration of the Conference. He wished that his suggestions should take some practical shape and not remain on paper only.

He said that there was a great need for a fund of about 10 lakhs for the many activities that require to be started for the development of literature. There should be a permanent body with an executive committe for continuous work For the development and spread of literature the Conference should enthusiastically undertake research and publishing work. New books on science, arts, industries, religion, morality, social reform, history, economics, agriculture and such other subjects should be prepared. Prizes and scholarships should be awarded for essays, and books. An up-to-date dictionary should also be prepared. All spelling should be universalised. There is a great need for a big of Gujerati language also. A monthly magazine for propegandist work, a library, an exhibition, a building for the Conference, all these are very essential to the Conference. In fine he said:

"Do not dislike your mother tongue, do not disregard it, do not look down upon it, study it deeply, and take means to develop it."

Address to Dr. Tagore.

After the president's speech the subjects committee was elected. Then "Dr. Tagore was presented with an address in a beautiful casket on behalf of the Conference. He read a paper on "Poet's view of Truth."

The Conference was ajourned to to-morrow, row.

In the evening on behalf of the Conference Mr. M. K. Gandhi delivered a lecture on "the meaning of literature from the point of view of the masses."

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, April, 4.

The Western disturbance has given nearly general rain or snow in Kashmir and rain in the North-West Frontier Province, North-East Baluchistan and Jumaon Hills and local rain in North Punjab. There has also been nearly general rain in Chota Nagpur with few falls over rest of North-West India and in Malabar.

The chief amounts are:—Narayanganj, Berhampore, Rawalpindi half an inch, Sialkot a quarter, Murree one, Sonamarg one and half Dras three quarters, Srinagar, Peshwar a half, Chorat three quarters, Drosh two, Chaman a quarter, Cochin a half.

The temperature has fallen in Baluchistan and North West Frintier Province rapidly when it is now considerably below normal.

Forecast:—Decrease of rain in Baluchistan North-West Frontier Province.

ROLL OF HONOUR.

Following names of British Officers appear in the Casualt yList No. 976:—

Indian Expeditionary Force:—Killed, Indian Army Lieut. E. J. F. Waters; dietd of disease, Indian Medical Service Lieut. S. R. Chaudhury; wounded Indian Army Captian W. S. Smith.

HIGH COURT PLEADERSHIP EXAMINATION.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Kindly permit me to join in the prayer of the failed candidates who are appealing through the Press to the High Court of Bombay for leniency.

It would be superfluous for me to dilate upon the cruel stiffness of this examination. It has cast the gloom of despair on many a life and shattered many a fond hope. 93 per cent. of those who appeared for it last time have been declared unsuccessful. Cannot anything be done to save some of them at least? Surely, a supplementary list of candidates successful in the last examination so as to raise the number of passes from a meegre 7 per cent. to any modest higher percentage will be hailed with joy by the candidates. It is not unusual for Universities to issue supplementary pass-lists whenever a large number of failures occurs in any examination. It will not, therefore, be unprecedented for the High Court of Bombay to do the same. May this prayer prove not prove a cry in the wilderness!—Yours, etc.,

RECURRING FAILURE.

"THE CONTROL MUDDLE."

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Two Press Notes have recently appeared re Rice Control declaring that no decrease in the price of rice is probable and that merchant's should abandon such hopes; it [illegible] the merchants to clear away the stocks lying with the Controller.

Why should the Director publish such Press Notes? In spite of these notices by the Authorities, price of rice is falling day by day.

The Controller has fixed the price of Akyab Rice at Rs. 14/15/- per bag; but it is being sold at Rs. 13/12/- in the marked. Yesterday a big merchant sold about 40,000 bags of Rangoon Rice (special and small Mill) at a price lower than the Controller's price by 4 to 6 annas per bag.

The members of the Rice Merchants' Association were allowed to sell by the Controller the stock they had at Rs. 13/12/- per bag of Rangoon special and Rs. 14/2/- per bag of small mill. This has actually taken place on a large scale. This is the time when it is reasonable to expect the price of Rangoon Rice to go down. But, it seems the Controller never likes to lower the price. When there is fluctuation in the prices, even the richest "Satodias" miscalculate. What guarantee is there, then, that the Control Department has not miscalculated? How will the Director be able to keep up the prices?

I am prepared to sell Rangoon Rice at the following prices to the public, if I am given a license to import the same:—

April Shipment Rangoon Special Rs. 13/14/- per bag.

Small Mill Rs. 14/12/- per bag.

May Shipment Rangoon Special Rs. 13/14/- per bag.

Small Mill Rs. 14/2/- per bag.

At this rate I am prepared to sell a lakh of bags to anybody, per month Will the Director give me the necessary license?—Yours, etc.,

LALJI PARAMLEY.

March 31, 1920.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—From day to day the poor are being subjected to much hardship on account of the high prices. We have been sending several complaints about the Rice Controller and his ways, and you have raised your voice for the sake of the poor; but the Government is turning a deaf ear to all these.

From the Press Notes published on the 26th and 30th of last month, we can see that the Controller is anxious to clear stocks of a quality of rice from Akyab. The price of the former ought to be lesser than the Rangoon Rice. But the Controller announces openly that the price is 7 annas higher than the Rangoon Rice (Rs. 14/5). I find since the Control system started that the price of Rice has never been fixed according to quality. The rice from Akyab is a very inferior quality and yet the people are forced to take it by the threats of the Controller. This bad stuff must be cleared away by those who are given license by the mofussil District Collectors; these will have to act as ordered by the Controller. In spite of complaints to the respective District Collectors about this quality by their Agents, they are forced to remove the stock by threats. We cannot understand the mystery of all these things. Seeing the dislike of the public to this rice, a man started selling it at Rs. 13/2/ whereas the Controller's price is Rs. 14/15 and the same man is ready to continue to sell so. He is one of those who imported rice from Akyab.

The Press Notes have come out stating the following:—

1. That Government is not prepared to make any reduction in price.
2. That the stock reserved for March will be sent away to other places than Bombay.
3. That no licenses shall be given for the month of April.
4. That there will be a shortage of rice in a short time and so the public should take away soon the present stock.

Where lies the necessity for such Notes? Does the authorities think of supplying rice at a cheaper rate to the public? Or do they think of increasing the price further to benefit the monopolists?

I assure the public strongly that the price would go down. The Controller in his Note said that no licenses would be issued for April. If that be the real case, why did he issue licenses for April last Saturday? Then what is the meaning of these Notes? It is clear that the note is meaningless. The idea of the Controller is to exhaust the bad smelling stiff quickly. All the transactions regarding the import of rice from Rangoon are in the hands of Government officers. And they act as they please. There are two reasons for the variation in the prices of rice:—One is that when the stock is great and the demand is less, the price is less. On the other hand when the stock is less and the demand is greater, the price is high. All the possibility in the reduction of prices vanishes as long as the Controller tries to keep up the prices chiefly to benefit the rich transactors.

According to the Press Note, if the Controller sends away the stock to other destinations and if he does not send for fresh supplies in April, the present rate of Rs. 14/8/9 would surely go as high as Rs. 20 per bag. This is possible. The Control system is not beneficial to the poor. It was meant chiefly for keeping the prices down and not for enhancing them. It is really a matter of regret that the Government is not heeding to the complaints of the public. How long are the public going to tolerate these things?—Yours, etc.,

PRAGJEE HIRACHAND.

THE ROYAL DAIMLER CAR.

"The Car of Kings." "The King of Cars."

War experience confirms beyond all question that for

RELIABILITY.
and
CONTINUITY OF SERVICE.
THE DAIMLER STANDS SUPREME

SOLE AGENTS:

BOMBAY MOTOR CAR CO., LTD.

B. M. C. BUILDINGS,
Apollo Bunder, BOMBAY.
Telegrams: "Chalo."

GODREJ'S SAFES

1 Large Safes supplied to Messrs. Ewar Latham & Co., after their experience of other safes in the recent fire in their premises.

272 Safes supplied for Savings Bank India and Burma, after a severe competitive test by fire held in Calcutta in the Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs, in July 1914.

210 Burglar-Resisting Safes, recently supplied to Government, to replace other makers' safes that had been burgled.

By appointment to H. E. the Governor.

Makers to H. M.'s Mint and a number of European and Indian Banks.

GODREJ & BOYCE MFG. CO.
Near Gas Works, Parel, BOMBAY.

OXIDAZE TABLETS

For

Prevention of Influenza, the Treatment of Tuberculosis, Pneumonia, Bronchial Asthma, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Laryngitis, Whooping-Cough, Hay Fever, All Coughs & Colds, Huskiness, etc.

Re. 1-2 a bottle.

MANUFACTURED BY AMERICAN OXIDAZE CO., WORCESTER, MASSACHUSETTS.

Sole Agents:— T. M. THAKORE & Co., 36 Church Gate Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

A book on the Clinical Notes on the Physiotherapic Treatment of Diseases of the Lungs, more especially—Tuberculosis and Pneumonia, by Dr. G. Pagenstecher, Mexico, will be sent free to the Medical Profession on request.

Re: INCOME TAX
AND
SUPER TAX
Please consult
SHARANGDHAR & CO.
whose accounting experience extends over 25 years.
at 53, Medows Street, Fort,
BOMBAY.

Always at your Service
SURAJMAL LALLUBHOY & CO.,
DIAMOND MERCHANTS
and
JEWELLERS,
225, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

H. I. DIXON & CO.
LIMITED
DIXON'S ENGINEERING WORKS,
MAZAGAON ROAD, BOMBAY,
ESTABLISHED 1886.

IN GOVERNMENT LIST

Constructional and General Engineers. Iron and Brass Founders, Coppersmiths and Plumbers, Ship Repairers.

JAMES MACKINTOSH & CO.,
Secretaries and Treasurers,
14-13, Elphinstone Circle, Fort.

Telegrams: NOXID, Bombay. Work Telephone No. 2154. Reg. Office Tel. 788.

ELECTRIC MOTORS.

WAGNER A.C. ROTH D.C.

NOW AVAILABLE.

½ H.-P., to 50 H.-P., Rectifiers, etc.
P. V. S. IENGAR,
Sole Local Agent,
Phone 3662.
204, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

MRS. BESANT'S LECTURE.

Under the auspices of the National Home Rule League (Bombay Branch), Mrs. ANNIE BESANT will give a public lecture on the "UPLIFT OF INDIA" at 6-15 p.m. TO-DAY at the EXCELSIOR THEATRE, Fort.

BLOTTERS
Superior Annas 6 a dozen.
POST FREE.
T. M. THAKORE CO,
36, Church Gate Street,
9947

WANTED AGENTS.

Gentlemen who can command a decent business are recommended to apply to the

BOMBAY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED
67, Apollo Street, BOMBAY.
LIBERAL TERMS & EVERY FACILITY TO SUITABLE MEN.

LARGEST STOCK IN INDIA
GEMS JEWELLERY
of of
All sorts Indian & Parison make
RECORD LOW PRICES.
M. NAGERSHETH SONS.
EAST INDIA MERCHANT,
25, Church Gate Street,
BOMBAY.
and 12, Mission Row CALCUTTA.

JAL DINSHAW CO.
ELECTRICAL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERS AND CONTRACTORS.
SOLE AGENTS:
NATIONAL METAL WORKS LTD.
Manufacturers of Building fixtures, Furniture fittings, Electric fittings, Ship fittings and fancy Brass Works.
Gastine is Gasoline economiser. Carbon troubles eliminated, power, speed and mileage increased 25 to 40 per cent., motor car troubles minimised.
No. 6, Patni Building,
Princess Street, BOMBAY.

AN OPPORTUNITY
FOR
SPINNING & WEAVING MILLS DYEING FACTORIES TANNERIES. LEATHER WORKS.!

Send us your after-war orders now and leave the rest to us.

We are importers & stockists of:—
Chemicals of all kinds
Colours and Dyestuffs,
Sixing Stores,
Tanning Materials,
Leather Goods for Textile purposes,
Bobbins and Shuttles,
Paper—Craft, Packing and Casing.

N. BHUTA & CO.
1, HAMMAM STREET,
Telephone. No. 1687. Tele. Add, Bhutaco, "BOMBAY."

Just Out (2nd Edition)
GUIDE TO
INCOME-TAX, SUPER-TAX
AND
EXCESS PROFITS DUTY
WITH FULL TEXT OF THE ACTS.
The only clear, concise and complete work on the subject, by
J. R. BATLIBOI, F.S.A.A.
OF BATLIBOI & PUROHIT
Incorporated Accountant; Vice-Principal and Professor of Accounting at Davar's College of Commerce for the last 12 years; Professional Auditor and Bombay University Examiner.
Sold by all Bombay Book-sellers
PRICE Rs. 4/-

NATIONAL WEEK.

PUBLIC MEETING

TUESDAY, THE 6TH AT 6 P.M.

AT

FRENCH BRIDGE.

Under the joint auspices of the Phesidency Association, the Provincial Congress Committee, the Bombay Branches of the Home Rule Leagues and the National Union.

SUBSCRIPTIONS for JALLIANWALLA BAUG MEMORIAL will be received and receipts passed, during the whole National Week from 11 a.m. to 7 p.m. daily at following places:—

Swadeshi and Satyagraha Sabha—Krishna Building, Fort.

All India Home Rule League—Fort, and its Branches.

The Mulji Jetha Market and Mandvi, Musjid Bunder Road.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Monday, April 5, 1920.

THE QUEST FOR MANDATES.

"I believe," said Mr. Lloyd George, in the Constantinople debate of 27, February, "that underneath the agitation there is not only the movement for the expulsion of the Turk, but there is something of the old feeling of Christendom against the Crescent." Mr. Lloyd George next deprecated that something of the old feeling. In August last Mr.. Lloyd George speaking on Lord Allenby's victories said:—

> The name of General Allenby will be ever remembered as that of the most brilliant commander who fought and won the last of the most triumphant crusades. It was his good fortune by his skill to bring to a glorious end an enterprise which absorbed the chivalry of Europe for centuries. We forget now that the military strength of Europe was concentrated for generations upon this purpose in vain and a British army under General Allenby achieved it an achieved it finally.

Mr. Lloyd George was not making a pronouncement on foreign policy, but the lurking antipathy of the Crescent is visible in the term ,'the last of the most truimphant crusades." The manner in which the Premier rebuked those engaged in the clerical outcry is virtually a recantation of the words we have quoted above. Moslems do no need effusive assurances that in making Turkey pay, no religious rancour animating the Allies. Stronger than the sense of religious contempt which has its furtive existence, is the feeling that Turkey being out of the Christian Commonwealth is beyond mending, for the reason that the Turk has still none of the redeeming influences of Christian culture. In this setting of affairs, mandates are assuming a strange aspect. When President Wilson first mooted the idea of mandates, he assumed that the Great Powers who accepted them would subject their claims to the will of the nations who were to choose their trustees. France has been suffering from a craving desire to "discharge responsibilities" in Syria and Cilicia, but the chance of assuming them in a friendly manner has been shattered by the perversity of the population who have declared their will in the Congress of Damascus. It is a disappointing and rather awkward fix to which the election of King Feisul is driving France. The Great Powers have declined to accept the decision of the Damascus Congress. The French Chamber has notified King Feisul of the claims of France and the resolve to have them respected. "France should not abandon her position in Syria and Cilicia, because she had a right to be there": such is the conclusion of the French Chamber. M. Briand, who was apparently disposed to make a concession, would recognise King Feisul as an administrator under French control. The difficulty is that he is not prepared to accept the appointment as a favour of France. The Arabs have insisted on complete independence and Mr. Lloyd George's proposition to the Khilafat deputation, concerning the recognition of Syrian independence, has now become a matter on which British statesmen have to prove their consistency. Will Britain allow the "rights" of France to be there as the paramount Power, as against the claims of the nation to be free?

The question of Turkish partition is we think, based on Secret Treaties which ought to have been long ago denounced in polite consistency with the war-aims of the Allies. The antipathy against Turkey is real, but it is now subordinate to the interest of economic exploitation, which is present in the minds of mandatories. But that interest is not definitely limited by past professions. As if to put the Khilafat deputation in the wrong, Mr. Lloyd George appeared as a vehement exponent of Arab independence. He said:

> The Arabs have claimed independence and severeance from Turkish dominion. Is it suggested that the Arabs should remain under Turkish dominion, merely because they are Muhammadans? Is not the same measure of independence and freeddom to be given to Muhammadans as to Christians?

The implication is that Arabs should not, because they are Moslems, be deprived of their independence—as if any fellow-Moslem wanted to see them otherwise! But will Britain now put the same question to France which wants to make Emir Feisul into something of a puppet-Sultan with Syria and Cilicia as dependencies? What could France say if Britain asked: "Is not the same measure of independence to be given to Mahomedans as to Christians?" France can fall back on the doctrine of "compensations," which means that territories may be claimed in friendly rivalry among great Powers, at the expense of weak nations. The latter, however, will have nothing to do with the rhetorical advocacy of Mr. Lloyd George and cannot possibly tolerate offers of help to be converted into rights of occupation We fear that in Palestine, Syria and Cilicia, there are disturbing factors which may well become dangerous by Imperialist incursions. The claim of mandates cannot be urged on patent sophistries. It is possible to subdue the Arabs into the acceptance of mandates by a long and vigorous campaign with first-class guns and plenty of air craft. There is no likelihood of Emir Feisul running post-haste to Paris to submit explanations. In the meanwhile, the French Chamber has given to him notice of a threat of war. Strange vicissitudes have followed the doctrine of "self-determination," but none of them can be more revolting than the adaptation of the mandate-theory for the purpose of annexation.

The speech of Signor Nitti in the Italian Chamber is in contrast with the Jingoistic spirit of France regarding the partition of Turkey. Sgr. Nitti in the first place supported the retention of the Khalifa at Constantinople and promised to favour the integrity of the Khilafat. Italy has finally disclaimed all desire of sharing territorial acquisitions in Turkey and Asia Minor, and the decision was received with acclamation in the Chamber. The framers of the Peace Treaty were not richly endowed with the gift of realising the economic needs of the world and the consequences of ignoring them. As a result we have had a treaty which no one expects to be fulfilled and the fact of Central Europe perishing in famine. Sgr. Nitti is a statesman who is also an economist and his effort to check Italian chauvinism is supported by the Socialist bias of the people. Italy herself feels the economic waste of war. Hence the aversion to assume new responsibilities or in a word, to annex foreign territory, is quite intelligible. The decision of Italy not to claim rights and then fight for their sake, would be more complete and consistent if she disowned the wild demands of some of her people to make the Adriatic into an Italian lake. However that dispute might turn out to be, the decision of Italy to cease clamouring for mandates is worthy of the new spirit which is being reflected among her people; it is also a safe example.

SOCIAL SERVICE.

When the Social Service League was launched into existence in this city in 1911 not even the most sanguine of its workers or sympathisers would have dared to hope that within so short a period as eight years the activities of the League would multiply with such rapidity and in so many diverse directions as disclosed in the report for the year ending May 31st last. It is certainly to the credit of this city that the social service movement has been able, during a short period, to command the number of enthusiastic and self-sacrificing workers and the increasing volume of public sympathy that it has been able to do. The League's activities have begun to make their beneficent influence felt far and wide in quarters, which, but for such influence, would have remained in conditions constituting a standing reproach to the life of Bombay. There is plenty of room still in this City Dreadful for the extension of the activities of the League and many years will have to elapse, perhaps, before all the dark corners of the city,—its plague-spots—are illumined by the rays of the social service movement. The ramifications of the League's work have spread far and wide and we owe to the League numerous free permanent and travelling libraries, night schools, charitable dispensaries, co-operative credit societies. factory workers' settlements, workmen's institutes, temperance clubs, Sunday classes and the like. In addition to the above the League has also been organising fresh-air excursions for the benefit of school children of the poorer classes, open air sports for mill workers, discourses to jail population, magic lantern lectures, and work among released convicts. The most important line of activity has been social work among factory workers. The League first undertook the work at the Tardeo and Chikalwadi centres in 1914 as an initial step in this direction. The work chiefly consists of the formation of a sanitary committee to look after the sanitation of the place, the starting of night schools and co-operative credit societies and the holding of temperance and other meetings lantern lectures and the like. Encouraged by the success which the League met with in these centres, a settlement was started in 1917 in the Parel mill area, with the object of bringing the workers of the League in close touch with the labouring classes in Bombay and developing a centre of social work in the heart of the locality inhabited by mill employees. The main features of the work at this settlement are a free reading room and library, lantern lectures, chawl lectures, and public lectures, street preaching, drawing, moral, harmonium and drill classes, sewing class for women, weavers' night class and a night school, and co-operative credit societies. A similar settlement has been founded in Madanpura, for the special benefit of Mahomedan weavers. There are as many as eight night schools attached to this centre. Then there are the two important centres of work, the Currimbhoy Ebrahim Workmen's Institute and the Tata Sons Workmens' Institute. Both these institutes, during the short period of their existence, have established a record of very useful work and may be stated to have materially improved the condition of the mill workers. The former, which is intended to benefit the workmen of the group of seven mills belonging to Messrs. Currimbhoy, has besides a free reading room and library, which is availed of largely by the workmen, a night school, a day school for half-time boys, women's classes, drill, drawing and singing classes, a social club, a charitable dispensary and 12 co-operative societies attached to it. Sports and lectures are also organised from time to time for the benefit of the mill population. The co-operation of the workmen is largely sought in all the affairs of the Institute. The Tata Institute is conducted on similar lines and serves the workmen of the three mills of which Tata Sons are the agents. The example of Messrs. Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Tata Sons, who have helped—though not very liberally having regard to the profits of the industry—the Social Service League to establish these institutes for the benefit of their respective workmen, deserves to be group of mills should have its own workmen's institute and the social Service League, we are sure will be only too willing to come forward to organise such welfare centres if the mill-owners give them the requisite facilities. While welfare work on behalf of the employees may be commended, it is necessary, however, to make it clear that it should not be regarded as a substitute for justice to the workers or as hampering their independence. The League proposes to start a workmen's Institute at Parel on the lines of the Toynby Hall in London. The Institute will house a day and night school, a library and a reading room, a refreshment club, a gymnasium, a theatre for cinema shows and amateur dramatic performances, a hall for indoor games and temporary lodgings for workmen. The scheme is estimated to cost three lakhs and an earnest appeal is made to the public, which we hope will be readily responded to, for the necessary endowment funds.

There are two other important activities of the League to which a reference ought to be made. These are the provision of medical relief and the reclamation of criminals. The splendid services of the League during the dark days of the Influenza Epidemic will never be forgotten. It had opened as many as 28 dispensaries, each in charge of a competent doctor and a band of enthusiastic volunteers. The work of house-to-house inspection by the League's volunteers was extended to more than a thousand chawls in the city. The reclamation of criminals is a new field to which the League has recently directed its attention. Agents of the League get themselves in touch with the prisoners as soon as they are set at liberty and try to help them to earn an honest living. A permanent Police Court agent has been appointed by the League and during the year under report he was able to recommend help to 288 persons of varyings ages and of both sexes. All the activities of the League require ample funds and active public co-operation, without which they can never progress satisfactorily. The field of welfare work in Bombay is unlimited. Though the liberality of the public towards the League has been commendable in the past, further help is urgently necessary to enable the League to push on its beneficent work with increasing vigour in the strenuous years to come.

Notes of the Day.

An "Indian" Navy.

Though the recommendations in Lord Jellicoe's report pertaining to the share which India is to take in the future naval defence of the Empire are still a matter of guesswork, it has been stated that Lord Jellicoe will recommend the revival of the old Indian navy on the basis of the Royal Indian Marine. A special correspondent of the "Morning Post" recently outlined the main proposals of the scheme, from which it is obvious that the so-called "Indian" Navy of the future will be manned entirely by non-Indians. There is not a word said about any cadetships being open to persons of Indian birth. The Navy will be "Indian" only so far as that India will be called upon to shoulder the whole or major portion of the burden of the up-keep of this section of the Imperial Navy. The new reformed Councils when they come into being will have to protest vigorously against these unfair proposals and try to secure an entry to Indians on a footing of equality with the rest of the personnel of the Navy, if India is to be called upon "to pay the piper." In the meanwhile, it is relevant to observe that our Local Governments, which have been so long apathetic in the matter, are slowly awakening to the need of giving training to young men in the art of navigation. Lord Ronaldshay announced the other day that he was appointing a committee to go into the question of establishing a nautical school in Calcutta, while the Governments of Madras and Bombay have had the same question "under consideration" for a long time past. It remains to be seen when all these official schemes will mature and afford the needed facilities to such of our young men as have a taste for a sea-faring life, to acquire the preliminary training.

Japanese Enterprise in India.

The Calicut correspondent of the "Pioneer" reported the other day that Japanese steamship companies were beginning to interest themselves in the coastal trade of Western India, which up to now has been the monopoly of three or four English companies, and a Japanese steamer was actually loading at Calicut large quantities of fish guano, which had been contracted for by a Japanese firm. Whatever feelings this enterprise on the part of Japanese shipping companies might excite in the minds of their British trade rivals, it is no doubt a matter of deep regret and humiliation to Indians to feel that they are not taking any part in the coastal trade of their own country. The recent industrial boom has not at all been productive of any large number of shipping or shipbuilding companies and the three or four that have so far been launched are concerning themselves more with overseas traffic than with the coastal one. Instead of diverting their attention to Europe or Africa some of these would have done better to tackle first the coastal traffic of India. The field is vast and, if well-managed, Indian enterprise will be handsomely requited. But at present, our captains of industry would appear to be more fond of exhausting—or rather over exhausting—fields already under the hoe, than of tapping new ground.

Indian Chief Justice.

The appointment of Justice Shadi Lal as Chief Justice of the Punjab High Court, is noteworthy, as it is the first time that an Indian is appointed Chief Justice. After the death of Sir Henry Rattigan, the acting appointment was given to a European judge. It stimulated the agitation that the claims of Justice Shadi Lal should not be passed over for the reason that he was an Indian. No one asked for any favour, but everyone demanded that there should be no injustice. Mr. Shadi Lal is a scholar of some distinction and there is no doubt that he will fill his office with credit. As a matter of fact, Indians have been for three decades demonstrating their capacity as members of the judiciary and the surprise is that they have been for so long kept out of their legitimate claims by vested interests. We are therefore more disposed to congratulate the Government than to congratulate Mr. Shadi Lal that his rights have not been overridden.

MRS CAREY EVANS.

We regret that, owing to inadvertance on the part of the Sub-Editor—and without the knowledge of the Editor—Mrs. Carey Evans whose photo was published in yesterday's "Chronicle," was wrongly described as being the eldest daughter of their Excellencies Sir George and Lady Lloyd. Mrs. Evans is of course the daughter of Mr. Lloyd-George, the Premier. The mistake is sincerely regretted.

IRISH HOME RULE BILL

PREMIER'S DEFENCE.

"USELESS TO TALK OF SELF-DETERMINATION."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 31.
Recd. 9-30 p.m., April 2.

In the course of the debate on the Home Rule Bill in the House of Commons to-day Mr. Adamson, dealing with Mr. Bonar Law's question whether the Labour Party was repared to give Ireland a Republic, pointed out that the granting of Dominion Home Rule had not resulted in the establishment of any independent republics, but that, on the contrary, the colonies, granted it, had been earnest friends and supporters of the Mother Country. Why then should the grant of Dominion Home Rule to Ireland be dangerous?

Personally, he suggested either the grant of full self-government to Ireland with provision for the protection of the minorities, questions of defence and foreign relations being reserved for the Imperial Government or that an assembly representing the whole of the Irish people elected by proportional representation should draft a new constitution with similar provision and reservation.

MR. LOLYD GEORGE.

Mr. Lloyd George who was loudly cheered, emphasised that the difficulty was that no proposals acceptable to any party in Britain would be accepted by any party in Ireland. The debate had clearly demonstrated that the Government plan held the field. Undoubtedly the majority of Irishmen wanted independence and an Irish Republic. Was there, he asked, a single party in the House of Commons that would support them? It was useless to talk of self-determination. Supporters of that must go the full length of granting an Irish Republic. Self-determination did not mean that every part of a country which had been acting together for a century was entitled to say that it meant to establish a separate republic. The Premier declared that if any section in Wales wished to establish a Welsh Republic he would oppose it to the utmost. If Brittany demanded self-determination it did not mean that France, who favoured the principle of self-determination, ought to accede to the demand. He asked the leading Labour members if they favoured the application of the principle of self-determination to Ireland.

Mr. Clynes, after some hesitation, said not as Mr. Lloyd George defined it.

"MR. ASQUITH'S PLAN UNACCEPTABLE."

Mr. Lloyd George said he meant that the Labour Party was opposed to any Irish demand for a Republic. He expressed gratification at this. He told the Labour members not to mislead the Irish electorate. (Loud cheers.) Mr. Lloyd George asserted that no section in Ireland would accept Mr. Asquith's plan. As no party in Great Britain would accept the proposal favoured by the majority of Irish opinion, the British Government with its responsibility for the United Kingdom and the whole Empire must exercise the wisest and most considered judgment.

The Premier refuted Mr. Devlin's criticism regarding the Irish Parliament's restricted powers. He asserted that if Scotland and Wales, which were as intensely patriotic and national as Ireland, were offered a similar measure they would gratefully accept. Mr. Asquith's picture of the Irish Council as a fleshless, bloodless skeleton was not even remotely accurate. He asked why a union should be forced on Ireland at the outset when the Irishmen could not achieve that for themselves. Unity would much depend on the attitude of the southern Sinn Feiners.

Referring to the recent motion in the United States Senate, the Premier pointed out that the ancestors of some who supported the motion, fought to death against conceding to the southern United States the very demand they were now supporting for Ireland. If that demand were persisted in, it would lead to exactly the same measures of repression as in the southern States of America. We claimed nothing more than the United States claimed for themselves. (Loud cheers.) We would stand no less (Loud cheers.) Certain powers, like customs control, might be conferred on Ireland if she settled down and accepted a union, but at present it would be placing dangerous weapons in the hands of an infuriated people. The Premier concluded by expressing a sanguine belief that the Bill would lead to a union though not within one or two years.

AN "INGENIOUS COMPROMISE."

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, April, 1.
Recd. 0-30 a.m., April, 5.

The Home Rule Bill passed the second reading by an unexpectedly large majority after a debate, in which Sir E. Carson's and Mr. Lloyd George's speeches were the outstanding feature securing many votes for Government. The decision shows that the revolting members of the Coalition were fewer than had been anticipated. The minority, consisting of 44 Labourites, 22 Coalition Unionists, 21 Independent Liberals and 7 Nationalists comprised the political elements that combined in promoting three previous Home Rule Bills together with a handful of irreconcilable Unionists headed by Lord Robert Cecil. Another novel feature was that not a single member for the Irish constituency voted for the Bill, but this is balanced by the fact that only three voted against it. The Bill indeed passed the second reading in a House in which Ireland was largely unrepresented. Four Ministers, namely, Ulster Irishmen refrained from voting on the Gov

(Continued on page 10.)

MIDNIGHT SWEEP OF SINN FEINERS.

SEVENTY ARRESTED.

LONDONDERRY PRISON OVERCROWDED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 30.
Recd. 0-30, Apl. 3.

A midnight sweep of Sinn Feiners over a radius of forty miles from Londonderry resulted in the Londonderry prison being crowded with sevenly Sinn Feiners who were very demonstrative singing republican songs and breaking windows. This necessitated troops with machine-guns and armoured car being quartered in prison yard. Those arrested included Mr. Joseph Sweeney a member of Parliament for Donegal West.

SINN FEIN CAMPAIGN.

PREMIER'S LETTER TO MAYOR OF DUBLIN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April, 2.
Recd. 2 a.m., April 4.

The Prime Minister has sent a letter to the Lord Mayor of Dublin, sympathising with him in the dilemma in which he is placed and pointing out that Ireland to-day is menaced by a formidable organisation seeking to terrorise public officials and Irish people by murders and assissination. After referring to the impossibility of obtaining evidence against the criminals and consequent difficulties of the executive, Mr. Lloyd George expresses the belief that the present campaign is prompted by a desire to make impossible a settlement in Ireland by reason and goodwill, which could be achieved under the present Bill. The Prime Minister concludes by saying that if there are any means by which moderate men can helped to withstand the present campaign and to bring nearer a settlement of the Irish question, he will gladly co-operate in bringing them into effect.

LATER.

In the course of his letter to the Lord Mayor of Dublin the Prime Minister declares:—

The Campaign (of murders and assassination) has attained such proportions that it is impossible to obtain evidence in the ordinary way, which will lead to arrests or convictions. Therefore, the Executive, which is responsible for the maintenance of Government and for the protection of life, liberty and property of individual citizens, is placed in great difficulties as it certainly does not wish to arrest those who are guiltless. On the other hand, its first imperative duty is to leave no stone unturned to enable it to lay its hands upon those terrorising society. It may, at times, have no option if it is to grapple with the problem of organised murder but to dislocate in some degree the normal life of the community.

May I add that I believe the present campaign is largely prompted by a desire to make impossible a settlement of the Irish question by reason and goodwill. The Home Rule Bill now before Parliament proposes to establish Self-Government throughout Ireland on lines more generous than the Act of 1914. It provides the means by which Ireland can attain unity by free act of her own citizens without further reference to Imperial Parliament. I do not believe it possible for Ireland to obtain unity and peace except by these methods of reason and conciliation. The policy of Sinn Fein is exactly opposite. It depends upon violence in action and it is a policy which can never lead to union in Ireland. It certainly can never achieve its avowed object of an Irish Republic. It can only condemn Ireland to a long continuance of terrorism and the distress dominaing it to-day; for, Government will not be deflected from what it believes to be the only course consistent with reason and commonsense by the most ruthless and cruel campaign of assassination and crime Ireland has ever seen. Government, however, is anxious to make as easy as possible the task of those endeavouring to carry on the administration of the country on reasonable lines and if there are any means by which moderate men can be helped and encouraged to withstand and oppose the present campaign of intimidation and so bring nearer a settlement of the Irish question, I will gladly co-operate in bringing them into effect.

LATE LORD MAYOR OF CORK.

VICTIM OF SINN FEIN VENGEANCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 30.
Recd. 0-30, Apl. 3.

The "Daily Mail" says that the official inquiries have elicited the fact that the Lord Mayor of Cork was the victim of Sinn Fein vengeance. He and six others were expelled from the Irish Republican Brotherhood on the 19th instant and the seven were condemned as untrustworthy and doomed to die.

The Lord Mayor was the first victim Another was shot at four times and escaped and the third was found shot in a field at Limerick. The Inner Sinn Fein Ring organised an attack on the mail van in Dublin on the 3rd and it is believed that the correspondence seized implicated all the three. It is stated that the Lord Mayor fearing vengeance asked to be arrested for his own protection but the soldiers arrived too late. It appears that the Sinn Fein Inner Ring includes several women.

DISTRESS IN RUHR DISTRICT.

SOCIALIST THREAT OF A STRIKE

ANARCHY AT DUISBURG.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 30.
Recd. 0-30, Apl. 3.

Though the despatches from Berlin continue to assert that the Communists in the Ruhr District are becoming weaker owing to the shortage of food and lack of funds to pay the workers and the Red troops, it is admitted in a telegram from Berlin to-day that the Socialists at Elberfeld besides rejecting the Government's ultimatum have threatened a general strike in conjunction with the Communists of the whole Ruhr region if the Government troops advance. They have also refused to disarm the population or to release the prisoners.

Anarchy prevails at Duisburg, the Burgomaster and the town treasurer of which have beten imprisoned by the communists who have occupied the Town Hall and seized a million marks from the State Bank. The officials of Duisburg have struck as a protest against the imprisonment of the Burgomaster.

GERMAN REQUEST & AFTER.

HOW ITS GRANT WAS NOT AVAILED OF.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Mar. 30.
Recd. 9 p.m., April 3.

PARIS.—The Havas Agency says:—Last week the German Government asked the Allies for permission to send 60,000 men of Reichswehr to the Ruhr district in addition to the 40,000 already there and the request was renewed on Saturday last by von Mayer the German *charge d'affaires* in Paris. France at first flatly refused the request, but subsequently modified her attitude and after consultation with Marshal Foch Mr. Millerand declared that he was willing to agree to the German request on condition that France occupied several points on the right bank of the Rihine by way of guarantee, natably the towns of Frankfort and Darmstadt. The local authorities, it was added, would not be interfered with although the right of proclaiming Martial Law was reserved in case of need. The German Government then declared that it would prefer not to increase its Ruhr forces.

M. Millerand, in an interview, declared that the order to advance had not yet been given, but it would be if the Germans sent new forces into the neutral one.

PRESIDENT WILSON'S ATTITUDE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 30.
Recd. 9 p.m., April 2.

Paris.—At the Conference of Ambasadors, Mr. Wallace American Ambassador, confirmed the statement that President Wilson was not opposed to the entry of more regulars into the Ruhr region if the German Government desired to despatch them.

IMPOSSIBLE TO GRANT REQUEST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 31.
Recd. 1 a.m., April 4.

PARIS, Mar. 31.—M. Millerand has sent a letter to the German *Charge d'Affairs* to-day, pointing out that the penetration of the German troops into the Ruhr basin could only be justified by imperious necessity, but the Control Commission is emphatically of opinion that Military intervention in this district at present would be useless and dangerous. It is, therefore, impossible to grant the request of the German Government.

M. MILLERAND'S FRESH NOTE TO GERMANY.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, March 31.
Recd. 2-15 a.m. April 4.

M. Millerand's fresh Note to Germany greatly modifies the previous uncompromising attitude of France respecting the German regulars proceeding to Ruhr. It now virtually promises a consent, directly circumstances are graver. Meanwhile, it is understood that although the general strike began at Elberfeld and Essen this morning the situation in Ruhr is less threatening owing to the German Government's staying advance of the troops and thus providing an oportunity for negotiations.

FIGHTING BETWEEN REDS AND GOVT. TROOPS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 31.
Recd. 1 a.m., April 4.

BERLIN, Mar. 31.—Fighting occurred yesterdaly evening between the reds and Government troops near Dinslaken. The former are being continually reinforced.

HAVOC BY RED EXECUTIVE AT PLAUEN.

THREAT OF WHOLESALE DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 31.
Recd. 4 p.m. April 3.

BERLIN.—A telegram to the Lokal-Anzeiger from Plauen says the Red executive has

(Continued on page 10.)

POLITICAL CRISIS IN DENMARK.

DISPUTE OVER SLESVIC QUESTION.

GENERAL STRIKE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 30.
Recd. 9 p.m., April 2.

Copenhagen.—The political crisis is due to the attitude of the Cabinet in accepting the pro-German result of the plebiscite in the second Slesvig zone while the Opposition favours Internationalisation of Flensborg and the second zone provisionally. The Opposition maintains that the Ministry has no mandate on the Slesvig question.

According to the papers a deputation of the inhabitants of Flensborg had petitioned the international Commission pleading that they should not be surrendered to Prussian persecution. The Executive Committees of the Social Democratic Party and Trades Unions have agreed to demand the reinstatement of the Zahle Ministry and the immediate summoning of the Parliament. If the demand is not granted to-morrow a Congress of the Trade Unions will be held to consider a general strike. The deputation visited the King, who promised to reply in the morning.

LONDON, Maach 31.
Recd. 2-15 a.m. April 4.

Copenhagen,—With the declaration of the general strike by the Trade Union Congress to begin on April 6th Denmark is confronted with an unusual situation of popular strike against the King for the sole reason for the strike is the King's alleged unconstitutional action in dismissing the Zahle Ministry. The Socialists repudiate Lieber's non-party Ministry, which has announced its intention of holding immediate election and demand a Republic. The curious fact is that the Syndicalists oppose the strike on the ground of their hatred for "all political frauds" while Conservatives support the King for "his patriotic action" in dismissing the Ministry, which acquiesced in the pro-German result of the plebiscite in South Slesvic. The crisis is thus not merely local, but may affect the general Peace settlement.

OTTO LIEBE FORMS NEW CABINET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 30.
Recd. 11-30 a.m. April 3.

Copenhagen.—Otto Liebe has formed a new Cabinet. It is understood that the ministry will be non-political and that it will undertake the task of issuing the election writs carrying on until after the elections. The question of a general strike has been postponed until March 31st.

STRIKE BEGUN.

TRADES UNION DEPUTATION TO KING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April, 1.
Recd. 0-30 a.m., April, 5.

Copenhagen, April, 1st.—The strike has begun. At present it affects principally seafaring men, skilled workmen, tradesmen and bakers. Some compositors have come out to-day The men employed in communal and State services and also waiters will suspend work at midnight on the 5th. The railwaymen have decided not to run the trains, carrying troops some of whom have been drafted from Helsiagor and Vordingborg. Zahle and his colleagues have declined an invitation to attend the traditional farewell audience at the Palace. The King, attended by the Premier Liebe, received a deputation of the Trades Union Federation headed by the ex-Minister Stauning. Liebe stated that the State Council had decided to dissolve the Parliament on the 22nd instant and issue election writs on the 23rd. The deputation submitted political and other demands as a condition of calling the strike off and Liebe promised to consider them.

GARRISONING OF BUSRA.

GEN. BARROW'S LETTER TO "TIMES."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April, 1.
Recd. 0-35 a.m., April, 5.

In a letter to the "Times" General Sir E. B. Barrow disagrees with the "Times" suggestion that we should limit our Military commitments to garrisoning Busra and providing, a cavalry bodyguard for the British Resident in Bagdad. He says that this would lead to a repetition of the Cavagnari tragedy in Kabul or the legation episode in Peking and observes that the railways would not give an ample opportunity for prompt intervention in the interior if necessary. They would inevitably be cut at the vital points and the country would be in the throes of anarchy before reinforcements could arrive from India. He exemplifies fatal results of inadequate garrisons in Syria and Cilicia at present.

EGYPTIAN BUDGET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 1.
Recd. 0-30 a.m. April 5.

CAIRO.—The Egyptian Budget for 1920-21 shows receipts amounting to £33½ millions, Egyptian expenditure 31½ and surplus, including extraordinary receipts, eight and half. The features of the Budget are the enormous increase in the country's wealth and greatly increased cost of certain commodities and of housing accommodations.

SHOLAPUR CONFERENCE

REFORMS RESOLUTION.

A LIVELY DEBATE.

MR. TILAK'S RESOLUTION CARRIED.

(From our Special Representative.)

SHOLAPUR, April 3.

The Provincial Conference began its second day's session with the discussion on matters relating to the Punjab. The Subjects Committee, which sat for two hours yesterday night, did not find any strong Moderate element represented on it and its discussions have not taken that acute form which was a familiar feature of the proceedings at Amritsar. The Conference opened with some humorous preliminary remarks from the President in Marathi, who asked the audience not to insist on asking popular speakers to exceed the time-limit as they had to get through a good deal of work within a very short time.

The Hon. Mr. Belvi then proposed the resolution on the Punjab. It asked the Conference gratefully to appreciate the labours of the Congress Commission on Punjab affairs and congratulated them on the conduct of this difficult inquiry, but the resolution proceeded to say, "This Conference while entirely agreeing with its main conclusions is of opinion that the demands of justice cannot be satisfied unless all the offenders, high and low, are impeached or tried, as the case may be, and adequately punished by a properly constituted judicial tribunal." The resolution asked that an urgent meeting of the All-India Congress Committee should be convened to send a deputation to England for the purpose. Mr. Belvi in a long speech in English showed how public opinion in India would not remain satisfied with the standard of punishment proposed for the Punjab offenders by the Congress Commission. Let, then, the leaders place the findings of the people's committee before the public in England and agitate to secure adequate justice for the Punjab.

Mr. Bhopatkar from Poona seconded the resolution in a speech in Marathi. He pointed out the great importance of the resolution. The principle it contended for was even much more vital than the agitation for self-government. They had here to guard against the travesty of justice. He would humbly ask the Government of this country to go through the Congress Committee Report and then say whether the atrocities mentioned therein did not exceed in their nature even German frightfulness in Belgium. They must not remain satisfied with agitation against this infamous procedure. They had to lay their case not only before the English public, but before the whole world forum.

Mr. Karandikar from Satara stood up further to support the resolution in Marathi, when the arrival of Mr. Baptista was greeted by the audience with sounds of applause. Mr. Karandikar said he was one of those who had visited the Jallianwala Bagh at the time of the Amritsar Congress and he held that it was hurting the Indian national sense of honour most bluntly to stigmatise the poor people assembled there as rebels, but he believed in British justice and he wanted the British public to realise that Indians would not remain satisfied with mere dismissal of the Punjab officials.

Sir Naravan Chandavarkar, Mr. Deodhar and Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas entered the pandal at this stage and the Conference thus became representative of practically all shades of Indian political thought. The Punjab resolution was unanimously passed.

ABKARI POLICY.

Mr. Lavate of Poona then brought up the resolution on Abkari reforms in a spirited speech in Marathi. The resolution said that the Conference requested all the temperance bodies in the Presidency to hold a special Conference for considering the future Abkari policy. He quoted the late Mr. Gokhale in support of his condemnation of the Government policy. Abkari was now to be a transferred system. They will have now to forego a revenue of four crores a year if they demand immediate prohibition. So, they had to decide whether to be content with gradual reform and whether to allow local option on an increasing scale. It was, therefore, necessary to have a special Conference to consider the Abkari policy.

Mr. Gupte of Thana, who seconded, referred to the expert knowledge of Mr. Lavate in the matter and thought it was fortunate that in this Presidency temperance societies were very active and he was sure they would benefit by a special Conference.

FOREST GRIEVANCES IN KANARA.

The resolution having been passed, Mr. Palekar moved the resolution about forest grievances in the Kanara District. It requested Government to take effective measures to ensure that the forest policy laid down by the Government of India in their resolution No. 22 of 1894 regarding the rights and privileges of the local population about the use of the State forests. The resolution proceeded to make detailed recommendations. Mr. Palekar spoke in English and narrated the grievances of Kanara. The soil was poor, the assessment heavy, and the population was diminishing. The policy of reserving land easily culturable as Government forest land was responsible for this. So they wanted Government to determine local requirements in consultation with a local committee.

Mrs. Besant who had arrived while Mr. Palekar was speaking, left the pandal at this satge with Sir Narayan.

Mr. Samant seconded the resolution in Marathi and it was passed.

LAND ACQUISITION ACT.

The next resolution, moved by Mr. Saptarshi, a pleader from Ahmednagar, in a forcible speech in Marathi, referred to the present Government policy in the application of the Land Acquisition Act. The resolution said the Conference holds that the recent application of the Land Acquisition Act for the benefit of capitalist syndicates is unjustifiable. It recommends an early amendment of the Act so that lands can be acquired by commercial companies only where the bulk of the capital is Indian and land may be acquired by paying the highest market rate and by giving in exchange another land yielding the same income in the same locality or, if the cultivator consents, in another locality or by allotting him shares at par in the concern for which the land is taken. Mr. Saptarshi described how land was acquired by the Belapur Land Syndicate in this district and urged the great importance of not allowing land to pass in the hands of European capitalists in this country.

Mr. Gaikwad, who followed, quoted Goldsmith who had said that a peasantry when once destroyed can never be revived.

The Hon. Mr. Paranjpye, who spoke next, was given a very close hearing. He had begun in English, but at the urgent insistence of the audience continued in Marathi. His preliminary remark that their present political differences will not always remain the same was warmly appreciated. They wanted industrial development in India, he said, but they must not crush the agriculturist. He then carefully examined the arguments brought forward by the capitalists. There was no doubt that they must have ready to hand raw material, but this material must not be produced at the expense of the backbone of the nation, the agriculturist, by expropriating him. There must be found other and less harsher methods of securing land. Mr. Paranjpye then referred to his recent Council resolution and the conditions under which land can be at present acquired for a public purpose. Those conditions may be improved, but let them never forget the sentiment which the cultivator attaches to his land. Mr. Paranjpye's speech was very well received.

Mr. Joshi from Karad followed him and detailed the faulty and hurried procedure in acquiring land for the Tata Company in the Kayna Valley. Mr. Marulkar, a representative from the Konkan, in a humorous speech then described how their very existence depended upon a change of policy in this matter.

SANITARY WORKS.

The resolution having been unanimously agreed to Rao Bahadur Chitale of Ahmednagar introduced in Marathi the resolution regarding sanitary projects. According to this resolution the Conference declared that the time had come for a thorough reconsideration of the policy underlying the co-operation between Government and local bodies in regard to contraction and financing of large sanitary works, as also their subsequent management and the cost of their maintenance. He instanced the competent preparation of plans and estimates of sanitary projects in Poona and elsewhere and pointed out the difficulties under which Local Bodies suffered when Government experts went hopelessly wrong.

Mr. Tabalkar, a municipal councillor from Poona, then described the reasons for bringing the resolution before the Conference at this time. The Poona drainage scheme had become a nuisance instead of a sanitary improvement. He severely criticized the method of Lord Sydenham's Government in dealing with the Poona Municipality by forcing upon it a defective drainage scheme. The policy had continued and local bodies were forced to undergo a reckless expenditure.

Mr. Aradhye, who had intimate knowledge of the dealings of Government with the Pandharpur Municipality, described next how the Government had compelled that Municipality to undergo maintenance charges for water-works over which it had no control. Owing to the constantly shifting policy of Government the Pandharpur Municipality was now suffering the greatest hardships and he advocated the same definite statement of policy by Government.

ROYAL AMNESTY.

After a unanimous agreement to this resolution, the Conference in a long resolution composed of three parts condemned the illiberal construction put upon the terms of the amnesty clause in the Royal Proclamation by the Local Government, viewed with utter disappointment the non-release of the Savarkar brothers and demanded that Mr. Horniman be allowed to return to India. Mr. Majlee proposed this resolution in Kanarese, his attempt to

(Continued on page 10.)

SHOLAPUR CONFERENCE

(Continued from page 9.)

speak in English not being to the taste of the audience.

Mr. Shivaram Mahadeo Paranjpye, the Poona Nationalists, followed him with a witty Marathi speech, which pointed out that the safeguard in the amnesty paragraph of the Royal Proclamation, contained in the words "so far as compatible with public safety", had enabled the official here to give the amnesty clause a very narrow interpretation. If public safety was the only criterion, he said, a released prisoner could be kept under as close a surveillance even when outside the jail. Our police department was an adept in that, said Mr. Paranjpye, amidst great laughter.

Mr. Sant from Ahmednagar then described the harsh punishments in the Akola Riot Case, the accused in which were defended by him, in language which impressed the audience. He gave a description of the cruel administration of the murdered Mamlatdar and showed how grossly harsh the punishments were compared to the grave provocation the Akola people had to suffer.

Mr. Sathe from Satara described the salient features of the Udtara Case and Dr. Welkar restricted himself to the case of the Savarkar brothers. Conditions had now changed and when the brothers had repeatedly declared that they wanted to be loyal he could not understand why they were still to be detained. He further asked that the Hon. Mr. Belvi be asked to approach Government in the matter.

Mr. Kesavalikan from Satara informed the Conference that the Government reply to their efforts in asking for a mitigation the Udtara sentences was satisfactory and the resolution was passed, the Conference adjourning to 7-30 next morning.

The Subjects Committee is to meet again at three this afternoon, when Mrs. Besant is sure to create a discussion regarding the wording of the Reforms resolution.

SUNDAY'S SITTING.

REFORMS RESOLUTION.

SHOLAPUR, April 4.

The third day's session of the Provincial Conference began with a packed audience to discuss the most controversial propotion, the one relating to the Reform Act at eight this morning. The President made a few preliminary remarks pointing out that the speakers on the resolution and the amendment, which Mrs. Besant was going to move, had been selected with due consideration to the representation of every party and put the assemblage into great good humour by his humorous remarks about the necessity of observing the time-limit and also of his listening to the various speakers with patience and forbearance. He read out and rearranged, according to the wishes of the assembly, the order of speakers and called upon Mr. Tilak to move his resolution.

RESOLUTION TO ACCEPT CONGRESS' LEAD.

Mr. Tilak formally moved that "this Conference calls upon all the District Congress Committees and other affiliated bodies and the people of the Presidency in general to accept the lead given by the Amritsar Congress in the matter of the working of the Reforms Act, and support, at the ensuing Council elections, the candidature of persons whose allegiance to the Congress is beyond all question." He was seconded by Mr. C. V. Vaidya, both being asked to make their speeches later, in order that Mr. Samant's proposition declaring that the question was outside the scope of the Conference be taken first.

Mr. Samant said they could not, as a Provincial Conference, take an independent action from the parent body, the National Congress.

Mr. Sane of Barsi seconded him, but Mr. Karandikar opposed.

PROPOSITION RULED "OUT OF ORDER."

The President declared that the proposition was out of order.

Mr. Tilak, amidst applause and also cries of shame from some quarters, stood up to speak. He was listened to without interruption. He said the Conference was a body subordinate to the whole Congress, and it must abide by the resolution passed by that Congress at Amritsar. Mr. Tilak's ten minutes being over he had to cut short his speech.

The Collector and the Police Superintendent were in attendance this morning, and the authorities had taken extra precautions to avoid disturbance.

Mr. C. V. Vaidya pointed out the difficulties of the future Minister and the necessity of voting only for such men in the Council as would abide by their expressed opinions. His vigorous speech was warmly applauded. He asked those who differed from the Congress not to leave that body, but to convert, if they could, the present majority to their views.

MRS. BESANT'S AMENDMENT.

Mrs. Besant then rose to move the amendment that the Conference called upon the people of this Province to work the new Reform Act whole-heartedly in a spirit of good aid and co-operation and for that purpose to support at the coming elections the candidature of such persons only who adhered to the general policy enunciated by the Congress on administrative and legislative question. This Conference believed further that only in that manner would the goal of complete Responsible Government be soonest reached. Mrs. Besant said she disagreed with the time-limit of fifteen years, mentioned at the Delhi Congress. She said India would have self-government, the moment she could achieve it. She said the Amritsar Congress had given no clear lead to the people. They had no right to exclude from the Congressmen like Mr. Shrinivasa Shastri, as they would they look at the Act not in a spirit of co-operation, but in a spirit of antagonism. Do not send men to the Councils who, holding the Act to be unsatisfactory, will wreck it.

MR. PARANJPYE SECONDS AMENDMENT.

The Hon. Mr. Paranjpye, in seconding the amendment, emphasised the fact that everybody who signed the Congress creed, remained a member of the Congress. The present resolution would drive away from it all those who did not dislike a particular Act in their Provincial Council. They were not to give their opinion on the Reforms Act, but were to legislate upon particular measure. The method of selection they wanted by the resolution would exclude a good many desirable people. Mr. Paranjpye spoke in Marathi and made a very effective speech.

Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel, brother of the Hon. Mr. Patel, supported Mr. Tilak in English. He would co-operate when necessary, he said, but obstruct the bureaucracy when the situation demanded it and added: The Provincial Council must feel that there is a Congress majority in it, in this country. It is now useless to pretend there was unity. There were other institutions whose allegiance to the Congress was doubtful. They wanted men in the Council whose allegiance to the Congress would be unquestioned.

Mr. H. K. Patwardhan who followed Mrs. Besant then strongly pleaded for unity.

DR. SAVARKAR ATTACKS MR. PARANJPYE.

After a speech in Kanarese, by Mr. J. M. Deshpande, the President called upon Professor Latthe, a leader of the "Backward Class" agitation, to address the assembly, but as he was not present, Dr. Savarkar was called to speak. His gibes and saillies against Mr. Paranjpye though enjoyed by the Moderate leaders on the platform greatly excited their followers among the visitors and for a time there was a great confusion, and Dr. Savarkar resumed his seat.

MR. JAMNADAS' APPEAL FOR UNITY.

Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas was then called upon to speak which he did in Gujrathi. His arrival at the rostrum had a pacifying effect. He referred to the great danger of accepting Mr. Tilak's resolution. He was in very good form, and he eloquently pleaded for unity, quoting Swami Shraddhanand's message and asking them to vote for men with character.

Mr. Jamnadas said that we had risen to support the amendment moved by Mrs. Besant. They realised that as the new constitution included two halves of Government one of which represented the majority of people in council and other nominated by Government and responsible to Parliament nothing but chaos would ensue unless both sides worked in a strong determination to co-operate for the purpose of using the power obtained under the Reform Act in redressing the long existing grievances of the people of the country. If constructive work along these lines was successful, then the achievement of the goal of full responsible Self-Government in a short time would be possible. The Conference in giving a mandate to the electors was abusing its power and was exploiting the National organisation for obtaining gains not for loyal and staunch Congressman but for those who agreed with the resolution of the Amritsar Congress. Was it compatible, asked Mr. Jamnadas, with the spirit of Indians? Would it not exclude self less men like Mr. Shastri whose loyalty to the Congress was unquestioned? They all knew that even when in a minority of all insignificant numbers and against hoards of men who made an open manifestation of their opposition, Mr. Shastri's love for his country and loyalty to the Congress did not prevent him from coming before the Congress and placing his views before the jury of his countrymen. His self-sacrifice, his devotion to Motherland, his independence and his ability to lead are unquestionable and voters would disgrace themselves by shutting out a man of his type from coming into the Council, only because he happened honestly to disagree with the Amritsar resolutions Mr. Tilak's resolution asked them to do that, and he exhorted that it was unworthy of them: He exhorted the audience to accept the advice given by Swami Shraddhananda that the label of party must not be the deciding factor, but character and ability, self-lessness of the candidate and his promise to carry out Reforms necessary for the good of the country should induce the elector to vote for him. The passing of Mr. Tilak's motion would reduce the Congress to a party organisation and hurt its prestige as Parliament of the nation. Mr. Jamanadas asked them not to fall into the ditch by accepting Mr. Tilak's proposition.

After his speech the President again appealed for patience and forbearance and listen to Mr. Kothari without interruption. Mr. Kothari said that the Congress dish offered to them was looked upon with suspicion by one party, but what was offered in the Reform Act was not, and the starving poor of India ought not to listen to those who wanted them to reject what was offered by the Act. Mr. Kothari spoke very briefly.

The President again appealed for patience during his speech. After Mr. Kothari's speech, the Collector and other officials left the pandal.

Mr. Dwarkanath Telang supported Mrs. Besant, while Mr. Gangadharao Deshpande opposed her contention that the Congress would be reduced now to a party organisation. Their Congress resolution never meant that men like Mr. Shastri should not stand for election from the Congress fold.

MR. KAMAT ON REPRESENATION IN NEW COUNCILS.

The Hon. Mr. Kamat who followed took strong exception to one point. It was not true, he said, that the Amritsar Congress gave this Conference an election mandae. It did specifically mention how it regarded the Act, but it did not authorise the Provincial bodies to exclude from standing under the Congress wing Those who welcomed the Act if they honestly thought that the Congress ought to include, as a national organisation, all parties they had no business to pass such a resolution now. In the new Councils, if they wanted really Responsible Government they must really have in it not only men of one party but from another also. A one-sided body would not be able to conduct Responsible Government.

Mr. Kowjalgi a Nationist, who followed, thought the whole point was how to regard the Act—whether to welcome it or not.

Mr. Mavji Govindji from Bombay, in Hindi, pointed out how difficult it was to find out in the case of a candidate how far his allegiance to the Congress remained unquestioned. He exhorted them not to go by parties, but to elect only those who served their country. He supported Mrs. Besant therefore, and his line of argument was further developed by Rao Bahadur Chitale from Ahmednagar. The latter said that Mr. Tilak's resolution did restrict the choice of candidates. He thought the discussion, to a great extent futile as the elected councillor was not to discuss questions of ending the Reform Act in the Council.

"MRS. BESANT'S FALSE LEAD."

Mr. Baptista who followed said that when he described, Mr. Tilak and Mrs. Besant as a political brother and a sister, he hoped they would continue loving each other with all their faults. Having thus amused the audience he declared that Mrs. Besant was in this case giving them a false lead. If they wanted the people of England to understand their case they must ask them to look upon the Congress as the one political body in India the body which has major political following, and their men in the Councils here must, therefore, show allegiance to the Congress without suspicion.

Mr. Kale, from the Fegusson College, Poona, thought that the present Congress' attitude was seriously going to encroach upon individual liberty. He asked them why were the electors not to be left free to choose to the Councils anybody whom they liked.

MR. TILAK'S REPLY TO DEBATE.

Mr. Tilak now rose to reply to the debate. He said many points against his contention had already been answered, but he asked if the criticism against the attitude of the majority in the present Congress would not equally apply to the British Parliament when, it passed by a majority any resolution. At Allahabad, the Moderates had published a manifesto and asked the electors to send their own nominees. Why should not the Congress do the same? But the question was not of men but of the opinions they follow and possess. They should elect those only who express the views of the nation. They did not give a mandate. They only made this recommendation in accordance with the Congress policy. Mr. Tilak on resuming his seat was greeted with cheers and also cries of shame.

"VOTE IN A COOLER FRAME OF MIND."

The president then asked the audience to give their votes in a cooler frame of mind. As only delegates could vote and not visitors, Sir Narayan Chandavarkar wanted to leave. When the visitors were asked to leave the pandal, the President amidst great amusement asked him to stay. The discussion on the Reforms resolution lasted for more than two hours.

MR. TILAK'S RESOLUTION CARRIED.

The voting on Mrs. Besant's amendment and the Reforms resolution was expected to cause a good deal of disturbance unless conducted in a manner agreeable to both parties and in deciding upon the particular method. The President showed a great deal of tact and patience, which was evedently much appreciated by the Moderate leaders. The voting could be taken either by a show of hands or by taking votes district by district. Mr. Kelkar proposed to call for a show of hands first and, if that did not prove acceptable after the result to any party, to hear both sides through one of their recognised leaders and finally decide whether counting by district would have to be resorted to. The amendment was put to the vote and the President, after successfully pacifying the excited audience, declared that as many as a thousand were for the amendment, while more than 2,009 were against it. Mr. Paranjpye was asked whether he agreed with the accuracy of the result and he did not object. A question was, however, raised as to the advisability of a more definte result being secured. Mr. Tilak stated that if the show of hands was challenged counting votes by districts must be resorted to. Mr. Paranjpye and Mrs. Besant opposed this, the latter asserting that there were no Rules for the conduct of the Provincial Conference proceedings assigning a particular number of votes for each district. The President, after hearing all sides, decided that counting by districts was not necessary, but the Moderate leaders wanted him say more definitely how many were against the resolution. It was declared, after another show of hands, that about 700 were for Mrs. Besant's amendment, while 2,000 were against it. This was accepted by every side and the Conference adjourned for the afternoon sitting. The Collector and other officials were present while the voting was being taken and general excitement ran very high, but, ultimately, everything passed off quietly and smoothly.

AFTERNOON SITTING.

The afternoon sitting, which was the final one began at four and resolution regarding Hindu-Moslem unity, the Khilafat question and recognition of the claims of the Marathas and allied castes were then passed. A local Mahomedan leader, Shaikh Abdul made on the Khilafat question, a speech in Urdu, which was greatly appreciated. It described how the two great communities essentially united and pointed out the question of the Khilafat was a vital question for every Moslem and he was sure every Hindu would stand by the Mahomedan in this agitation.

The Hon. Mr. Paranjpye then moved for the resolution of the curricula of Sanskrit and Persian in the training colleges and the addition of English to the course as a second language. Speaking in Marathi, he dwelt on the importance to the teacher of knowing either Sanskrit or Persian as the parent languages to Marathi and Gujarati or Urdu respectively. He also pleaded for the resolution of the Algebra and Euclid courses in the carricula. The resolution was passed, as also one on Swadeshi.

The Conference then passed several resolutions of a minor character for the removal of local grievances. The proceedings became later monotonous, the active element of the minority which had been largely represented by the Deccan Sabha and contained people apparently not interested in local grievances remaining very quiety throughout. The resolution sympathising with the grievances of Labour excited some attention, but this and other questions did not involve any opposition and were passed after short speeches. There were no printed copies of the agenda paper for the final sitting and the resolutions had to be explained carefully in Marathi.

After the usual vote of thanks to the President, who thanked the Reception Committee in suitable terms, the Conference came to an end. It has undoubtedly given a new impetus to political activity in Sholapur and has particularly impressed upon the so-called "Backward Classes" the necessity of combined political action.

SOCIAL CONFERENCE.

MR. DEVADHAR PRESIDES.

(Associated Press.)

SHOLAPUR, April 3.

The Provincial Social Conference commenced sittings to-day, under the presidency of Mr. G. K. Devadhar. After the Chairman of the Reception Committee had delivered his address, Sir Narayan Chandavarkar delivered an inaugural address on the Scope of Social Reform, which was well received by the audience. Mr. Devadhar next delivered his Presidential address in Marathi. The Conference was well attended and a large number of ladies were present.

CABLES IN BRIEF.

LONDON, March 30.—The Commons have adjourned until April 12th and the Lords April 20th.

The Prince of Wales has arrived at Panama, where he was cordially welcomed.

SANFRANCISCO:—Mr. Hoover has declared that he would accept the nomination as a candidate for the presidency, if necessary. He favoured the United States' entry into the League of Nations with the reservations safeguarding American traditions and interests.

The Hague:—It is understood that the Government has received a fresh communication from the entente, which closes the question of the surrender of the ex-Kaiser.

The name of Mr. Malone, member of Parliament, has been removed from the list of officers of the Navy. The "Daily News" attributes the action to his unsanctioned visit to Russia. The removal involves a loss of substantial pension rights.

At Sunningdale, Cambridge beat Oxford at Golf, by six matches to three.

LONDON, 31st.—A. G. B. E. has been conferred on Sir Hendy Babington Smith. Sir Henry McCallum left 73,546 sterling.

ROME:—The Chamber passed a vote of confidence in Signor Nitti on the 29th instant, by 250 votes to 195.

A Cairo message to "the Times" says it is reported that an Arab band captured Antioch, after sanguinary fighting in which the French lost 50 killed. The band quitted Antioch, after hoisting the Arab flag.

It is officially announced that Sir William Robertson has been promoted Field Marshal.

COPENHAGEN:—The trade Union Congress has declared a general strike in Denmark.

A teltgram from Tokio says that the recent disquieting rumours with regard to the financial crisis owing to the profiteers' anticipating the passing of an anti-profiteering legislation. There have been no disastrous results and the situation is now normal.

A Peking message to "The Times" says that the Russian Soviet Government has sent a message to China undertaking to annul all treaties and renounce all privileges improperly acquired by Tsar's Government

COPENHAGEN, Mar. 31.—Negotiations are proceeding at the Palace between Socialists and new Cabinet and prorogation of Parliament has been postponed.

The price of bread will be increased to shilling a quarter loaf in London and thirteen pence in Birmingham on April 10th.

Owing to there being considerable surplus of naval officers the admiralty is offering special terms to the officers retiring voluntarily within six months, including gratuities ranging from 2,500 sterling to Lieutenant-Commanders under 36 to 500 to sub-lieutenants with additions calculated on seniority.

The "Times" points out a change in the passenger situation with regard to the steam ship lines to India, and says it is known that there is accommodation for many passengers in ships leaving in next few weeks. The P. and O. and B. I. alone have fifteen steamers, including Nakmunda and Naidera scheduled to leave for the East in April; but when the Eastern passenger season is again at its height a demand for berths may be expected to exceed the supply.

The Lancashire cotton spinners have applied for 60 per cent. advance in the similar way to weavers.

Official and Personal.

Her Excellency received the Dowager Rani Saheb of Wadhwan on Saturday, morning.

IRISH HOME RULE BILL.

(Continued from page 9.)

ernment's principal measure. The Bill has scarcely an enthusiastic press.

INGENIOUS COMPROMISE.

It is regarded as an ingenious compromise that has eluded the critics, but the consensus of opinion is that it is the only feasible scheme for carrying out Britain's pledge to Ireland. The tone of the debate showed that the Bill would enter the Committee Stage with an earnest desire on the part of the members of the Commons to make it a practicable measure. The chief struggle in the Committee will be to alter the area of the Northern Parliament from six to nine counties. The conciliatory tone of Sir E. Carson's peroration, especially his readiness to meet the West and South of Ireland is regarded as a good augury for the possibility of achieving a union and peace through statesmanship and goodwill. The fact that Ulster has assented to the Bill, though grudgingly, is of cardinal importance; while the South of Ireland is given an opportunity of becoming a civilised community.

MR. MACPHERSON RESIGNING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 1.
Recd. 0-30 a.m. April 5.

The "Daily Chronicle" states that Mr. Macpherson is resigning on account of ill-health and will take over the Pensions Ministry.

SIR H. GREENWOOD SUCCEEDS MR MACPHERSON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 1.
Recd. 1 a.m., April 5.

It is announced that Sir Hamar Greenwood succeeds Mr. Macpherson, as Chief Secretary for Ireland. Mr. Macpherson goes to the Ministry of Pensions and Sir Laming Worthington Evans replaces Mr. Barnes as the Minister without Portfolio.

MURDER OF MR. THOMAS DWYER.

BY MASKED MEN IN HIS BEDROOM

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 29.
Recd. 10-40 a.m., April 2.

Mr. Thomas Dwyer's murderers wer masked and had false beards and blacken ed faces. They burst in the door durin the night and went to the bedroom and shot the victim, as he appeared in the doorway with a lighted candle.

At the same time another outrage occurred in the vicinity. A bomb exploded in the house of the Poor Law guardian, causing severe damage, but no loss of life.

DURRUS POLICE BARRACKS ATTACKED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 31.
Recd. 1 a.m., April 4.

A hundred armed men at midnight attacked the Durrub police barracks Skibereen with rifles and petrol bombs, blowing up portions of the building; but they were driven off after two hours' fight. Two constables were wounded.

FEW MORE ATTACKS.

A HIGH SHERIFF'S PLIGHT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 1.
Recd. 0-30 a.m. April 5.

Two more attacks have been made on police barracks in Ireland. In one case the quarters at Clonoulty, Tipperary, were bombed and wrecked, but the occupants are safe.

In the second case a party of armed men, using rifles and petrol bombs, attacked the Scartaglin barracks, Kerry, last night. The police replied with rifles and grenades and repelled the assailants after a three hours' fight.

A hundred men raided the residence of Mr. Alcorn, the High Sheriff of Galway, bound and handcuffed him and dragged him to a pond, but released him when he agreed to hand over certain land.

A body of armed men landed at the Valentia Island terminus of the Atlantic cables, overpowered the coastguard, seized a number of rifles and cut the cables.

RLY. PAYMASTER HELD UP.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 1.
Recd. 1 a.m., April 5.

A train conveying the Paymaster of the Great Southwestern Railway of Ireland with £2,500 in wages was held up at Killonan, five miles from Limerick, by fifty armed and disguised men, who stole the money.

ARREST OF MR. MACCURTAIN TO BE MADE UNDER D. O. R. A.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 31.
Recd. 9-30 p.m., April 2.

Replying to Mr. Macvegh, Major Tryon said it was intended to arrest Mr. Maccurtain under the Defence of the Realm Act.

ANARCHY IN GERMANY.

(Continued from page 9.)

issued a proclamation that if a general strike is insufficient to prevent the entry of troops, the machinery in the factories, the houses of the propertied classes and the public buildings will be destroyed.

PROCEEDINGS AGAINST FOLLOWERS OF KAPP.

ARRESTS AND DISMISSALS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 30.
Recd. 9 p.m., April 2.

Berlin.—The Government is initiating proceedings against the followers of Kapp. The Under-Secretary of State, Falkenhausen, has been arrested and also General Levetzow. A number of high officers have been dismissed including von Lettow-Vorbeck.

REDS DISPERSING.

"SOVIETS IN GERMANY IMPOSSIBLE."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 1.
Recd. 0-30 a.m. April 5.

BERLIN.—It is reported that the Red Army in Ruhr is gradually dispersing. The towns of Westphalia have sent representatives to Muanster to confer with the Government commander and the Socialists have, therefore, decided to postpone the general strike, pending result of negotiations. The Westphalian Independent leader Ernst has a notable article in "Vorwaerts", in which he denounces the Sparticists and Anarchists and declares that the establishment of Soviets in Germany is impossible.

TREATMENT OF ANARCHISTS.

ALLIED DEMAND REJECTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 30,
Recd. 9 p.m., April 2.

Berlin.—Speaking in the National Assembly Mueller said that the Anarchists from the Left must be treated in a similar way to the anarchists from the Right and preparations for this had already been made. The only good consequence of the revolt was that the foreigners were convinced that the days of the Nationalists and the Militarists were over. "We are not frightened of Bolshevism."

Mueller said that the Government had rejected the Allied demand for the occupation of Frankfort, Hamburg and Darmstadt because they had no idea of exposing a neutral zone to the terrors of occupation.

GERMANS IN INDIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 31.
Recd. 1 a.m., April 5.

Replying in the Commons to Sir J. Rees, Mr. Fisehr stated that other Germans besides two of the four from Bangalore had been exempted for very special reasons. Inquiries had been made with regard to the numbers. He emphasised that the Indian Government had every intention of stricktly enforcing the policy of exclusion.

FIRST AERIAL DERBY.

ORGANISING COMMISSION ARRIVE IN INDIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA. April 2.

The Commission organizing the First Aeril Derby around the world composed of Commodore Louis D. Beaumont, president Major Charles J. Glidden, U.S.A., F.R.G.S., Executive Secretary, and Mr. Benjamin Hillman, Treasurer, arrived in Calcutta on the steamer Aronda from Rangoon yesterday. Th Commission left Nw York on October 10th, 1919 and have travelled over 24,000 miles, which includss, visit to 24 cities in the United States, where Derby plans were made known to the Chambers of Commerce and to the heads of Governments and business firms in all the countries and colonies visited, commencing with Japan. It is th policy of the commission to encourage the organization of Aero Clubs wher none exist, to distribute data collected by them regarding aviation and to appoint Commissioners to represent the Derby in places visited.

CHARGE AGAINST A EUROPEAN.

ALLEGED CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA. April 2

The case in which J. D. Brewin, an European assistant of the Ichapore Gun and Shell Factory, is charged with criminal breach of trust in respect of shell-making materials, which he is alleged to have disposed of, misappropriating the sale proceeds, came on for hearing before the Police Magistrate of Sealdah. The accused claimed the right of bieng tried by an European Magistrate in the ground that he was an European British Subject. The hearing was accordingly adjourned and the accused was remanded to custody as he failed to furnish the necessary sureties.

BREEZE IN PATNA HIGH COURT.

JUDGE'S RESPECT FOR MAGISTRATES' WISHES.

MR. HASAN IMAM LEAVES COURT.

(Associated Press.)
PATNA, April 2.

A sensation was caused at the High Court yesterday, when Mr. Hasan Imam walked out of the Court of Justices Mullick and Jwala Prasad with the remark that if their Lordships had to respect the wishes of the District Magistrates, no one was safe in this land. Mr. Hasan Imam appeared to move for bail for a holder of the Gaya treasury, who was arrested and kept in custody, because certain sums of money were found missing. It was urged by Mr. Hasan Imam that the holder not being in charge of the money passing through his hands and having only the counting of the money, there was no justification for his being kept in custody without any complaint or charge or evidence of any kind.

Their Lordships passed an order calling on the Government Advocate to explain under what law the petitioner was arrested and kept in custody but refused to grant bail.

Mr. Hasan Imam asked how could the Court refuse bail when it was unaware of the law under which petitioner had been arrested.

Mr. Justice Mullick thereupon remarked that the District Magistrate had expressed himself in strong terms against the petitioner being let on bail, on which Mr. Hasan Imam walked out of the Court.

CHINESE OFFICIALS AT LHASA

FOR OPENING NEGOTIATIONS WITH TIBET GOVERNMENT.

(Associated Press.)
CALCUTTA, April 3.

The latest news from Lhasa is that about six weeks ago, two Chinese officials and one big Lama of Kham (Eastern Tibet) arrived there with a view to opening negotiations with the Tibet Goverament. It is reported that the majority of the Lhasa officials and public are in favour of the Chinese and are pressing the Lhasa Government to re-establish relations between China and Tibet on the old lines. The attitude of Dalai Lama is unknown. At the end of last December, Tashi Lama visited Lhasa and discussed important questions. After presenting an African tiger and other animals to the Dalai Lama he returned to Shigatse in February.

A RUN FOR INCREASE IN NAVY

MR. LONG ON U. S. AND BRITISH ESTIMATES.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, March 31.
Recd. 10-40 a.m., April 2.

In the House of Commons to-day, Mr. Long dealing with the report that the American navy would be equal to the British navy by 1924, said that the statement that the United States Navy estimates exceeded Britain's by one million sterling, did not represent a fair comparison for at the current rate of exchange the United States' estimates were approximately 26 million more than Britain's. Moreover, if the 23 million terminal war expenses in the British estimates were subtracted the United States' estimates would be 44 million, sterling in excess of the British. As regards personnel, the figures of Britain's were 136,000 falling to 131,000 by the end of the year including all the ranks and ratings of officers men and marines, whereas United States' figures of 120,000 represented the total of the enlisted men only and excluded the officers and the marines. Therefore the comparative total was 147,000. Furthermore the British personnel was being reduced while the United States' estimates provided for the personnel increasing. When the British numbers had fallen to 131,000 the United States would have risen to 177,000.

CHIEF JUSTICE SHADILAL.

THE "TRIBUNE'S" TRIBUTE.

(Associated Press.)
LAHORE, April 2.

Noticing the appointment of Justice Shadilal as Chief Justice of the Punjab High Court, the "Tribune" writes:—"To us in the Punjab it is a matter for special congratulation for the Punjab that it is our high court and our province on whom the high honour of having the first Indian Chief Justice has been conferred. While congratulating both the Government of India and the Secretary of State on behalf of the whole country on this eminently just, wise and statesmanlike action, a fitting prelude to the New Era, we feel that the gratitude of our own province is especially due to Sir Edward Maclagan but for whose wholehearted support the appointment would not have been possible.

E. AFRICA QUESTION.

CRITICALLY SERIOUS.

MESSAGE TO AGA KHAN.

His Highness the Aga Khan has received a cable from a prominent East African citizen in London that the East African question is critically serious, and that unless India immediately bestirs herself and takes immediate steps to safeguard the rights of the Indians in East Africa that country would be finally shut against Indians.

BOXING AT HOME.

TOM GUMMER WINS MIDDLEWEIGHT CHAMPIONSHIP.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, March 30.
Recd. 9 p.m., April 2.

In the fight at the National Sporting Club to-day for the Middleweight Championship of Britain Tom Gummer (Rotherham) beat Jim Sullivan (Bermondsey). The referee stopped the fight in the fourteenth round to save Sullivan from punishment.

NEW OIL-BUNKERING COMPANY.

LORD INCHCAPE AS PRESIDENT.

(Reuter's Telegram)
LONDON, March 30.
Recd. 11-30 a.m. April 3.

The "Times states that an oil-bunkering company presided over by Lord Inchcape is being formed with a capital of over a million sterling. The Board includes two directors of the Anglo-Persian Oil Company and a representative of the Cory Brothers. The Company is already assured of supplies from the East but probably will extend in other directions.

O.B.E'S. FOR WAR SERVICES.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, March 30.
Recd. 12 noon, April 3.

The following are additional conferments of O. B. E.:—

For services during war:—

OFFICERS.

Mr. A. B. Buckley for valuable services in Mesopotamia.

Mr. T. F. Cree for services in connection with the defence of Kut-el-Amara.

Mr. Grey Hazelrigg Registrar of the Supreme Court of Ceylon.

Mr. R. S. Oakshott Assistant-Political Officer at Resht.

Captain J. H. Phelps Director of the Red Cross Hospitalships in Mesopotamia.

Mr. L. C. Porter for services in Mesopotamia.

Mrs. E. S. Ramsay Honorary Secretary, East Indies Station Naval Fund, Bombay.

Mr. Reginald Thompson, Fields Manager of the Anglo-Persian Oil Company.

Mr. H. W. Timewell, Representatives of Messrs. Lynch Brothers in Mesopotamia.

MEMBERS.

Mr. S. C. Coomles, Late Naval Supply Officer in Colombo.

Mr. L. R. Hale Director of Finances of the Red Cross Commission in Mesopotamia and Persia.

Captain T. S. Smith Harbour-Master at Calcutta.

SIR WILLIAM ROBERTSON MADE FIELD-MARSHAL.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, March 30.
Recd. 0-30, Apl. 3.

The "Daily Mail" says that Sir William Robertson has been promoted Field Marshal.

SUIT AGAINST ELLERMAN LINES.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, March 30.
Recd. 11-30 a.m. April 3.

In the King's Bench to-day, Mr. Justice Greer gave judgment for the Moncaldai Tea Company which sued the Ellerman lines for loss owing to the Shipping Controller ordering the City of Canton from Calcutta to proceed to Glasgow to discharge owing to congestion in the Port of London. The plaintiffs' contended that the order was "ultra vires" and asked for a declaration that the defendants were not entitled to claim the freight at Glasgow.

MARTIAL LAW IN N.W.F. PROVINCE.

INDEMNITY RESOLUTION.

The Government of India Regulation I. G. 1920 just published, validates certain sentences and acts done under Martial Law in parts of the North Western Frontier Province and indemnifies officers of Government and other persons in respect of such sentences and acts.

FRENCH DOMESTIC POLICY.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, March 30.
Recd. 9 p.m., April 2.

Paris.—The Senate has approved the Government's domestic policy without a division.

STRIKE OF AHMEDABAD WORKERS.

REJECTION OF DEMAND FOR INCREASE.

GENERAL LOCK-OUT FEARED.

(Associated Press.)
AHMEDABAD, April 2.

The demands of the spinners in the cotton mills for increase in wages to Rs. 30 pes month and for a 10 hours working day having been rejected, the spinners struck work to-day. A general lock-out is feared.

Labour troubles are brewing over Ahmedabad. It is understood that on behalf of the spinners in the Mills, Mr. Gandhi has made a demand to the Mill-owners that the men be paid a uniform wage of Rs. 30 per month with a 10 hours' working day. In case of non-compliance with the men's demands, there is likelihood of a general strike with Mr. Gandhi at its head.

BRITISH REVENUE FOR PAST THREE MONTHS.

REMARKABLE INCREASE.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, March 31.
Recd. 10-40 a.m., April 2.

The revenue for the past three months was £643 and a third millions—an increase of £263 1/3 millions as compared with the corresponding quarter of 1919. The revenue for the fiscal year ended to-day was £1,339⅓ millions an increase of £450⅓ millions as compared with 1918-1919.

The revenues from all the sources show increases except land values and crown lands which show trifling deficits. The biggest items of revenue are:—Income tax £359 millions, excess profits 290 millions and miscellaneous 280 millions. The latter item has been made up chiefly by the sale of the war stores.

LONDON, April 1.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., April 2.

The revenue returns show that the total expenditure chargeable against revenue was £1,666½ millions, a decrease of 913¾ million as compared with the preceding year. The deficit for the year was £326 million.

TRAM AND BUS DISPUTE SETTLED.

BILL FOR INCREASING FARES IN COMMONS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, March 31.
Recd. 10-40 a.m., April 2.

The tram and bus dispute has been settled. The strike notices have been cancelled. Workers over eighteen will receive a five shillings weekly increase from March 29th and a further shilling from June 1st. The juniors will receive half these amounts.

Sir Eric Geddes yesterday introduced bill into the House of Commons enabling the Tramways to increase their fares with a view to meeting the demands for higher wages.

SHAH IN PARIS.

TO REMAIN IN STRICTEST INCOGNITO.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, April 29.
Recd. 12 noon, April 3.

Paris.—The Shah arrived to-day from the south of France. He will remain three weeks in the strictest incognito and will return to Persia at the end of April.

TORNADO IN AMERICA.

ESTIMATED CASUALTIES AND LOSSES.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, March 30.
Recd. 0-30, Apl. 3.

Chicago:—It is now estimated that 16 people have been killed, many hundreds injured and damage to the value of nin million dollars done by the Tornado.

Chicago.—The latest reports show that ninety-three persons have been killed in the Tornado, twenty-three of whom were in Ohio, twenty-seven in Indiana and nine in Michigan.

THE LATE MR. C.W. WALLACE

APPEAL AGAINST VALIDITY OF WILL DISMISSED.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, March 30.
Recd. 11-30 a.m. April 3.

The Court of Appeal has dismissed the appeal against the decision of Mr. Justice Eve upholding the validity of the will of the late Mr. C W. Wallace of Messrs. Shaw Wallace and Company. The will stipulated that the residue of his estate valued at a quarter million sterling should go to the British and Indian treasuries unless either of his sons secured at least a baronetcy.

CURRENCY AND EXCHANGE.

"HAS IMPROVED SITUATION MATERIALLY"!

MR. FISHER'S STATEMENT.

LONDON, March 30.
Recd. 11-30 a.m. April 3.

In the House of Commons replying to Mr. Glyn, Mr. Fisher stated that he had no information tending to view that the industrial development of India was almost at a standstill owing to the two-shilling rupee. He pointed out that the Currency Committee was of opinion that the development of Indian industry would not be seriously hampered by a high rate of exchange and took due account of the probable effect of high exchange in mitigating the rise of prices in India. He gave the assurance that the matter was being carefully watched.

Recd. 1-30 p.m., April 2.

Replying to Mr. Bennett in the House of Commons to-day Mr. Fisher said that Mr. Montagu had no information suggesting that the new Currency policy of the Government of India was stifling the export trade of India. The situation was being carefully watched and recent indications pointed to material improvement in the situation.

SHIPPERS' SUIT AGAINST RALLI BROTHERS.

DISPUTE OVER BALANCE OF FREIGHT

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, March 27.
Recd. 10-40 a.m., April 2.

In the Court of Appeal, Sota Y. Aznar Bilbao, a firm of shipowners, claimed from Messrs. Ralli Brothers under the Charter Party £90,000 sterling being the balance of freight on a cargo of jute. The consignees at Barcelona contested the amount to be paid on the ground that the Spanish Government fixed the maximum freight charge which was below that mentioned in the Charter Party, which was made in London. The Court held that the charterers were not bound to pay beyond the Spanish control rate as the contract was to be executed in Spain.

PASSAGES FROM INDIA.

QUESTION ON ACCOMMODATION IN COMMONS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, April 29.
Recd. 12 noon, April 3.

In the House of Commons replying to Colonel Yate, Mr. Fisher stated that out of the total accommodation for 3,561 passengers in the eight ex-German ships allocated for homeward passenger traffic from India this Spring about a thousand berths would be reserved for the military entitled passengers from India and Mesopotamia. The remainder would be left at the disposal of the Government of India for the allocation to civilian and non-entitled military passengers. Four ex-German passenger ships would be available from India in April or early in May with accommodation for about a thousand passengers of all classes. All this accommodation would be additional to ordinary shipping which would be left for non-official non-entitled passengers.

Mr. Fisher emphasised that he had constantly given earnest attention to the matter and special measures had been in view for a considerable time before the Government of India or Indian Chambers of Commerce made their representations.

A JOURNALIST DECORATED.

(Reuter's Special Service.)
LONDON, March 31.
Recd. 10-40 a.m., April 2.

The Companionhip of Honour has been conferred on Mr. Philip Kerr, Editor of the "Round Table."

PRINCE AT PANAMA.

(Reuter's Special Service.)
LONDON, March 31.
Recd. 2-15 a.m. April 4.

Panama, 31.—The Prince of Wales was received with every ceremonial on his arrival here. Three American aeroplanes covered overhead as the Renown and Calcutta entered the canal at dawn. Salutes were fired, guards drawn up and ships decorated with bunting. The British Minister to Panama went on board the Renown at Colon and the President of Panama and other distinguished personages at the Gatun Locks. The Prince landed at the Gatun Lake and inspected the American guard of honour and visited the wonderful automatic control houses. After that, the warships cautiously crossed the Culebra Cut where a big landslide had just been cleared.

PROVISIONS OF ARMY ANNUAL BILL.

SOME DISTINCTIONS REMOVED.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, March 31.
Recd. 4 p.m. April 3.

The Provisions of the Army Annual Bill include abolition of regimental courts martial. The distinctions between general courts martial in the United Kingdom, India, Malta and Gibraltar are removed. The bill provides for considerable increases in the maintenance pay of wives and children.

BOLSHEVIKS AND AFGHANISTAN.

MOVING FORCES TOWARDS ITS FRONTIER.

THEIR PROFESSION OF FRIENDSHIP.

(Reuter's Special Service.)
LONDON, April 29.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., April 2.

"The Times" learns from Warsaw that a Polish railway engineer who was in Turkestan in January is convinced that the Bolsheviks are planning to invade Afghanistan. When he escaped the Bolsheviks were moving their forces towards the Afghan frontier and improving their communications in the direction of Afghanistan. They professed great friendship towards Afghanistan and led the Afghans to believe that these measures were intended to assist the Afghans against the British.

DENIKIN PROCEEDS TO BEREGOSIK.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, March 30.
Recd. 0-30, Apl. 3.

A telegram from Constantinople of 29th says tha Denikin has proceeded to Beregosik.

LATVIA AND SOVIET RUSSIA.

PEACE NEGOTIATION TOMORROW TO BEGIN

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, March 30.
Recd. 0-30, Apl. 3.

Peace negotiations between the Latvian Government and Soviet Russia begin at Moscow on April 5th.

WEAKENED BOLSHEVIK OFFENSIVE.

POLISH SUCCESS ON SOUTHERN FRONT

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, March 31.
Recd. 4 p.m. April 3.

The Polish Legation announces that the Bolshevik offensive on the Southern front has weakened and the Poles are counter-attacking rendering Bolshevik concentrations impossible. The Bolshevik losses have been very heavy and those of the Poles slight. The Poles have captured many guns and prisoners and much material.

BOLSHEVISTS' CLAIM.

(Reuter's Special Service.)
LONDON, March 31.
Recd. 2-15 a.m. April 4.

The Bolshevists report the capture of 10,000 prisoners and large stores at Novorossisk and also of 15,000 prisoners, who were retreating from town.

BENGAL PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE.

MR. HUQ ON REFORMS AND KHILAFAT.

(Associated Press.)
CALCUTTA, April 3.

The annual session of the Bengal Provincial Conference was held this afternoon at Midnapur, the Hon. Mr. Fazlul Huq presiding. A noticeable feature of the Conference was the presence of some well-known Moderate politicians, who had till now kept themselves aloof from the Congress gatherings. The Royal Proclamation, the Reforms Act, the Punjab affairs and the Khilafat questions were the main topics of discussion. In the course of his lengthy presidential address Mr. Huq, referring to the Proclamation, said that it breathed the spirit of peace and goodwill which was enough to throw balm over many burning wounds, and to win over the most obdurate hearts. He, however, urged that fuller effect should be given to the clemency clause of the Royal Proclamation by releasing all political prisoners without exception and by repealing all repressive legislation. Mr. Huq strongly condemned the Punjab atrocities, the repetition of which he said, should be made impossible in the future.

Referring to the Government of India Act Mr. Huq admitted that it did constitute the first step on the road to Responsible Government and warned his hearers that if they did not wisely exercise the privilege now given they would show to the world they were unfit for the duties and responsibilities of citizenship. He regretted to the utter absence of a settled and practical plan of work for the advancement of the country and attributed this deplorable state of things to the absence of a suitable leader. They had either no leader at present or what was worse they had so many leaders that they did not know whom to follow.

He concluded his speech with a reference to the Khilafat question. He observed that whatever Mr. Lloyd George might say, it seemed pretty certain Turkey was going to be ruthlessly dismembered, because she was non-Christian and an Asiatic Power. He would remind Mr. Lloyd George that it was never politically sound to be vindictive towards a fallen foe. Bad deeds seldom prospered and the Allies might depend upon it that the policy proposed to be pursued against Turkey would bring about its own nemesis in the end.

"A DIRTY TRADE."

OPIUM AND MORPHIA IN CHINA.

JAPAN AND BRITAIN CONDEMNED

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, March 27.
Recd. 10-40 a.m., April 2.

Commenting on the evasion of regulations as regards smuggling of opium into China, "The Times'" Peking correspondent says that the responsibility rests with the Japanese who do the smuggling and with the British who permit growth in India vastly exceeding local consumption and allow enormous manufacture of morphia enormously beyond the world's legitimate medical requirements. It is, says the correspondent, a dirty trade and for our own prestige we ought to strangle it at the root by stopping production in India.

ACCIDENT TO ROME-TURIN EXPRESS.

NONE OF SHAH'S PARTY INJURED.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, April 29.
Recd. 12 noon, April 3.

Paris (Later)—The Rome—Turin express in which the Shah and his party travelled collided with a goods-train near Genoa. Three people were killed and 15 injured. None of the Shah's party received injuries.

MESOPOTAMIA.

ATTACK ON A RECONNAISANCE PARTY

(Associated Press.)
ALLAHABAD, April 3.

The "Pioneer's" Baghdad correspondent wires from Baghdad 2nd April:—

A small party including three British officers recently carried out reconnaissance into the desert westwards from Kut. In spite of all precautions the party was attacked by a raiding party of Dhafir tribe at Muhaiwair and the camp was looted. But the party escaped with one British officer slightly wounded and leaving two Arabs dead. The party completed its work and returned under escort from Anizah.

DELHI-RAJPUTANA CONFERENCE

AMRITSAR CONGRESS RESOLUTIONS RE-AFFIRMED.

(From our Correspondent.)
AJMER, March 29.

The third sitting of the Delhi-Rajputana Conference began yesterday, at 11 a.m. Dr. Ansari had left for Delhi so Rao Gopal Singhji of Kharwa was elected chairman. Moulana Abdul Bari was sitting with the president on the dais.

Resolutions emphasising the necessity for a Rajputana university, compulsory elementary education, technical colleges, industrial agricultural schools, demanding a separate Judicial Commissioner for Ajmer-Merwara, appointing the Hon. Mr. Patel to agitate in England for obtaining a share for Ajmer-Merwara in the Legislative Council, stopping dallies, and reaffirming all Amritsar Congress' resolutions were passed.

An appeal was made by Pundit Nekiram Sharma for funds and Rs. 2,300 were subscribed on the spot.

Arjunlal Sethi here gave his cap which was immediately purchased by Ajmer people for Rs. 1,500. Speeches were delivered by Professor Indra, Messrs. Shankerlal, Asafali, Kuthudin, Pundit Nekiram, Messrs. Chandkaran and Chandrikapershad.

A resolution for so amending the Congress constitution that it may take up the cause of Indian states' subjects was moved and passed most enthusiastically.

A resolution praying for the restoration of the property estate of Rao Gopal Singh Kesrisingh was passed.

Thakur Gopalsing in the end thanked the people for the honour they had conferred on him by electing him president.

The conference closed after the usual thanks to the chairman and volunteer workers.

The next conference has been invited by the Delhi people.

SIR G. AND LADY LLOYD.

WEEK'S ENGAGEMENTS.

Monday 5th April H. E. the Governor leaves by Special Train at 10-45 p.m. for Surat.

Tuesday, 6th April: Her Excellency Lady Lloyd will open the European Pensioners and Widows' Home at Matunga at 5-30 p.m.

Wednesday 7th April: H. E. the Governor returns from Surat at 7-45 a.m. Her Excellency attends the Dufferin Fund meeting at the Secretariat at 6 p.m.

Thursday, 8th April: His Excellency will hold an investiture at Government House at 12 noon.

Friday, 9th April: His Excellency will hold a meeting of the Administrative Committee of the Bombay Presidency War and Relief Fund at the Secretariat at 5-30 p.m.

NEW HANDLEY PAGE.

(Associated Press.)
CALCUTTA, March 31.

A new Handley-Page H. P. 11 has been drawn out of her packing cases and is being assembled at the Ellenborough Park course. She is expected to be ready to take air by the 3rd week of April, when after a few test flights, she will likely wend her way to northern cities.

B·S·A

BICYCLES

Perfect in Every Part

WHEN you look at the famous Three Guns trade mark on a B.S.A. Bicycle, remember it is something more than an ordinary transfer. Behind it is the B.S.A. reputation known throughout the world for highest quality, material and workmanship. The B.S.A. Trade Mark is a guarantee that the bicycle has been submitted to a rigorous test before leaving the B.S.A. Works, and is up to the high standard which has been maintained by B.S.A. Productions for over 60 years. For comfort, reliability and long service, follow the example of thousands of satisfied cyclists, and insist on seeing the B.S.A. Trade Mark on the bicycle you select.

B.S.A. Bicycle Catalogue

FREE ON REQUEST.

The Wellington Cycle & Motor Co. . . . . Bombay

B.S.A. MOTOR BICYCLES

FOR SOLO AND SIDECAR

Shem-el-Nessim

SCENT OF ARABY Regd

A Harmony of Fragrance

CULLED from the scents of a thousand flowers, "Shem-el Nessim" perfume is fragrant and lasting. It possesses just that subtle note of daintiness and refinement which appeals most strongly to the person of taste.

"Shem-el-Nessim" can also be obtained in conjunction with a most complete range of toilet accessories, such as hair lotion, toilet water, face powder, dentifrice, bath crystals, soap, brilliantine, toilet cream, sachets and cachous. Each of these articles is the most perfect of its kind in use, and all possess the delightful fragrance of the original perfume.

Of all Chemists and Bazaars.

Beware of worthless imitations; insist on the original made by

J. Grossmith & Son,

Distillers of Perfume,

Newgate Street, London, E.C.

KOKO HAIR

THE TOILET DRESSING FOR HOT CLIMATES

Cleanses and Refreshes the Scalp.
Feeds the Hair Follicles.
Strengthens Thin and Weak Hair,
and produces Thick, Luxuriant,
Brilliant Tresses.

CLEAR AS CRYSTAL.
CONTAINS NO DYE, OIL OR GREASE.
DELIGHTFULLY COOLING, REFRESHING.
INVIGORATING TO THE SCALP.

30 YEARS' REPUTATION BEHIND EVERY BOTTLE.

PRICES IN ENGLAND 1/3, 2/6 & 4/6 per bottle.

BUY YOUR BOTTLE TO-DAY
AND START A NEW LEASE OF HAIR COMFORT.

"KOKO" SHAMPOO POWDERS
"WET" OR "DRY".

For Washing or Cleansing the Hair.
Pleasant, Efficacious, and Harmless.

BUY THEM WHERE YOU BUY "KOKO"

HUBLI RAILWAY STRIKE.

REQUEST FOR IMPARTIAL ENQUIRY.

STRIKERS' MEMORIAL TO GOVERNOR

We understand that the following petition dated 23rd March 1920, signed by about 2,000 employees of the M. and S. M. Railway workshops at Hubli, who have been on strike since the 26th February last, has been addressed to his Excellency the Governor of Bombay. Though the receipt of the petition has been officially acknowledged, we regret to state that nothing has been done so far to alleviate the sufferings of the poor workmen.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—

The undersigned ex-employees of the Railway workshops at Hubli, District Dharwar humbly and respectfully crave leave to approach your Excellency with the following grievances of theirs with a fervent hope that they will meet with your kind and sympathetic attention, and trust your Excellency will in your large heartedness pardon them for the troubles they are giving.

Since the beginning of the last year an all round abnormal rise in prices of foodstuffs and other necessaries of life including cloth, had been telling upon the men; and they began to complain to their superiors for increasing their wages but no heed was given to the complaints up to about September or October when a detailed inquiry was held by the Deputy Loco. and Carriage Superintendent; but as no result came out of it, the men sent in a joint petition dated 13th February 1920 to the Agent setting forth their demands and requested him to give a reply by 25th February 1920 and copies of the petition were furnished to the Dy. Loco Supdt. (as per Agent's circular). The petition was formulated in consultation with the Head Clerk and others and was signed and circulated openly as there was nothing secret about it, as no strike was in contemplation and as every one considered the demands very reasonable and necessary. The Loco Supdt. came down from Madras about 23rd February and went to Castle-Rock on 24th. It is now said that he came down to enquire into the complaint of the men, although no one knew of it then. As the petitioners got no reply till the evening of the 25th February, they naturally went to the Works-manager and the Deputy Loco Supdt. for a reply. Strangely enough the two clerks of the Works Manager changed colours and probably misrepresented the things to the Works Manager who in his turn disowned the very receipt of the application; when pressed he admitted, it was in his pocket and that it would be lying there and told the men to stop work if they dared. The men went very sulky and dissatisfied, and thought things would improve by next morning; but by the time they came to the shop gates on the morning of 26th February, they found them guarded by Military and armed Police. The Officers were not to be seen and their bungalows were all guarded; and the men did not know what it all meant and quietly returned to the town and assembled in the compound of a local factory. The Mamlatdar and the Shop Chargemen came to the place and some outsiders also arrived and advised the men to see the Officers and get back to work.

The men had no courage to do so and they requested the Mamlatdar and some gentlemen to hear them and interview the Officers on their behalf. The Officers declined to see the outsiders. As the men were advised by the Mamlatdar to choose their representatives to facilitate the matter, the men formed a Union and appointed office-bearers and representatives who were to go with the outsiders as there was no love lost between them and the Works Manager who was always harsh to the men. Although the Loco Supdt was on the site, no attempts were made by him to reconcile the men till the arrival of the Agent beyond issuing a notice by the evening of the 26th in which he mentioned of an anonymous petition while the men had sent him a petition duly signed. To avoid any mistake, the men formed a Union of their Workmen and sent their demands duly formulated and signed by the representative the Union to the Loco Supdt. on 28th February.

The Collector of the District arrived on the 29th and investigated into the causes of the strike; interviewed the men to understand their demands and requested the Loco Supdt. to meet the men at his bungalow but he declined so to do, as the Agent was to arrive next day.

AGENT'S ARRIVAL.

The Agent arrived on the 2nd March and at the suggestion of his Head Clerk and on the distinct understanding that there was to be no discussion of demands that day, the men went with an address and a garland to welcome him. Instead of receiving the address the Agent started discussing the demands and said the men had no business to petition him direct and that they were wrong in going on strike when it was being investigated into and told the men that they would get the same concessions as were granted to Parambur Works, details of which were to be announced by the Loco. Supdt. later on. As to the rest of the demands he said, that most of these were unreasonable and were not within his power, in the meanwhile he desired that men should join work next morning and that representatives should meet him at 10 o'clock at the Office. While this interview was going on, the Ticket numbers of the were being noted by the time-keeper and his clerks outside the room, which naturally created a kind of suspicion in the minds of the men; as the Agent's reply was neither definite nor encouraging, the men declined to resume work and the representatives declined to wait upon the Agent as they suspected they would be looked upon as leaders. The Agent probably got annoyed; issued his notice of 3rd March and left Hubli. The Loco Supdt. in his turn published on the 4th a revised gradation list of the employees (dated 3rd March.). On reading the two together such of the men as did not choose to rejoin had no alternative but to resign as the Shops were to be closed on the 9th and the men were not to be paid past wages so as to save dismissal and the forfeiture consequent thereon. The number resigned amounted to roughly about 2,500. About the 6th another statement showing proposed increment in addition was published by the Loco Supdt. which purported to grant an immediate increase of 10/12 per cent. Attempts were also made to induce and coerce the workmen to join through the Agency of the Railway Police under the personal guidance of their Superintendent Mr. O. C. G. Hayter and the Agent's personal clerk Krishnaswamy Iyengar. In addition to this a large Military and Police force was picketted all over the town although men were very quiet, submissive and orderly. The Commissioner arrived on the 6th and interviewed all the men "en masse" for about four hours, discussed the demands and the situation. At the end of which he expressed his satisfaction at the reasonableness of the demands and complimented the men on their good and peaceful behaviour and also warned the Railway Police Superintendent Mr. Hayter (who was sent for as the men complained) not to interfere with the liberties of the people as they were quiet, peaceful and law-abiding. The Commissioner's advice and the sympathetic treatment and patient hearing which he gave to the men had almost induced them to rejoin. But unfortunately he could not definitely assure their future safety and non-forfeiture of dues.

STRIKERS' DELEGATES DISMISSED.

As the Commissioner could not do so on the spot the men being helpless, begged of him to secure the necessary assurance, as the men knew for a fact how they would be treated otherwise. On the next day probably at the Commissioner's intervention a circular was issued by the Loco. Superintendent in which he promised that men would be safe after rejoining, but said nothing about gratuity bonus and previous service. As there was nothing tempting in the circular or the terms proposed the men did not choose to cancel their resignations and rejoin. On the 13th, the Agent returned and announced that the notices and resignations were bad and that the men would in no case be given their gratuity and bonus or previous services and that 20 men or so would in case be taken up, which meant the representatives of the men were to be punished. The Agent no doubt announced some more minor concessions also.

As already announced by the Agent he has also taken the unusual step of withholding the past wages of the men, probably with a view to force them to rejoin out of sheer starvation and the men were refused payment when they went for payment on the 15th on the ground of their having acted against their agreement. The memorialists have sent in their last appeal to the Agent on 16th March in which they claim (a) an open inquiry to fix the liability on the men before their gratuity, etc., are forfeited and (b) withdrawal of the condition regarding the 20 men or so; (c) and in the alternative if these proposals are not approved of to finally settle the accounts of the men.

In the meanwhile your Excellency's memorialists are informed that instructions are issued to dispense with the services of about 20 or 30 men most of whom are those that went to see the Agent and who were elected as representatives of the Union.

Your Excellency's memorialists further beg leave to submit that the Railway officials have been very unsympathetic all through although the men have been very reasonable, peaceful and law-abiding. They are at the same time grateful for all the sympathy and consideration they were shown by the Government officials except the Railway Police of all grades; and the Railway officials have consistently tried to ignore the men's union and its representatives and send all their notices through the Mamlatdar who is used by them as their post-bearer, and seem to be exasperated at the very idea of a union of workmen.

IMPARTIAL INQUIRY DEMANDED.

In fine the memorialists beg leave to approach your Excellency to save them from starvation and to secure to them

(1) A just and impartial inquiry and help them to get back all their hard earned gratuity, bonus, wages, etc. (which the Company wants to withhold and thus profit themselves).

(2) Indemnity to those that are now marked for dismissal;

(3) Better wages; and

(4) A general enquiry into the treatment and condition of the men. As the final welfare of the subjects of this Presidency is committed by God to your care the memorialists trust that your Excellency will in your usual large heartedness interfere and save many an old man and youngsters from ruin; for which act of charity your memorialists would pray as a matter of duty. Your Excellency's memorialists further pray to be pardoned for the trouble and beg to remain, etc.

THE LAND-LORD'S WAYS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Will you be so kind as to publish these few lines in your esteemed paper, and help to promote the interests of the public. Before I proceed let me thank Mr. R. B. Paymaster, for the very great service which he has rendered to the public by bringing to light the latest "Nawabi" ways of the unfeeling landlords of this city. To quote facts, —our landlord, an honorary magistrate, a "capital" J.P.,—having failed to levy blackmail upon his tenants, has now hit upon a very ingenious plan of pulling down the mighty structure, of which he has the good fortune to be the owner,—ostensibly to erect new buildings with the pretext of increasing "living" accommodation in the city. May Allah help us! This honourable gentleman in this side of the town owns "Bara bungla" (i.e., 12 bungalows), standing on one large plot, and each one of them is as solid and firm as a granite rock.

Unfortunately, to gratify his vanity he has already "killed" one of them;—beginning from the tail—and has ejected the occupants forcibly to seek shelter, in no man's land. As soon as, he says, he brings "her" back to life, meaning to make it 'new from old', he is going to pull down the other, and another;—his calculations are so well based that he means to make a 1,000 per cent. profit on the outlay, and then mock the Controller of Rents and the Government that appointed him. . . . It is so very painful to make facts public, that it hurts me to write more.

Under the circumstances, will not the press of this city, urge upon the Government the necessity of amending the existing Rent Act, and relieve the sufferings of many a hapless tenant? Let us all appeal to his Excellency Sir George Lloyd to protect us against this new terror.—Yours, etc.,

"SHUSHTAR."

RAZORS GROUND & SET

British and Keen as New. As 8 each. New Handles fitted Re. 1 each WILKINSON'S RAZORS Rs. 7 each. BUTLER'S "KHEN" BRAND RAZORS Rs. 6 each. Sheffield made hard-tempered steel razors 3 hollow-ground Rs. 2 each Full Hollowground. Rs 3 8 0. each. all Post Free. HAIR CLIPPERS, sharpened. Toilet Re. 1-4, Horse Rs. 2-8-0 each Scissor cleaned and tested. MATHEWS & Co. 86, Medows Street, (Opp Corsaglia) Bombay

FEVROL

A sure Preventive and Curative Italian Remedy, for

Malaria and Influenza.

Tried and recommended by Doctors, Hundreds of Certificates,

Can be had from:—

Messrs. Bilimoria & Co.

Chemists, Druggists, Provision and General Merchants

Princes Street, BOMBAY—2.

OF ALL STOREKEEPERS

INFLUENZA AGAIN?

The British Medical Journal on commenting on the prophylactic measures advocated by Sir G. Newman, M. O. to the Health Ministry emphasises on strict "Daily attention to the Toilet of the nose and Throat."

Use, therefore, The Antiseptic Throat Paint, Gargle and Nasal Douche to prevent Influenza.

V. C. Dastur & Co.

Treacher & Co.

Reliance Stationery Stores

will supply you Account Books, Fountain Pens of all sorts, Press Copy Books and

Your Office Requisites at Cheap Rates.

88/90, Parsi Bazar, Fort, BOMBAY.

Inquiries Solicited.

FINE INDIAN SILKS

Suitable for Parsee Sarees, in various light shades, 44 inches wide, Rs. 5 per yard.

Kossi Silks for Ladies' and Gent's wear.

For patterns write to:—

H. BYREN & Co.

(Gold Medalists)

BENARES Cantt.

Our booklet will tell you how to do it. Write a post card today:—

ANNAPURNA COOKER Co.

Near Cinema Girgaum,

BOMBAY.

WORLD RENOWNED

Gandiv

Anti-Rheumatism

Balm

Most effective remedy for Headache, Colds, Neuralgia, Sciatica and all nervous.

Price per bottle, annas 8.

Literature sent on request.

Bhicka Cullianjee & Co.

Dispensing Chemists & Druggists,

SHAIKH MEMON STREET,

BOMBAY.

"INCARNATIONS NOT 10 NOR 24"

This is an English Book.

You can get it even post free.

Write a card to-day to—

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy.

JAMNAGAR, (KATHIAWAR).

By Special Appointment to HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR

When YOUR EYES need to be examined by QUALIFIED OCULISTS and by SCIENTIFIC REFRACTIONISTS of 26 years' experience, FREE OF CHARGE, you cannot do better than GO TO.

Phiroze M. Dastoor & Co.,

THE LEADING FIRM OF OCULISTS, MANUFACTURING OPTICIANS and Suppliers of all kinds of white and variously tinted lenses.

FLAT and TORIC

ALSO PATENTED.

"KRYPTOKS"

(Invisible One-piece bifocal lenses) and lenses made from

SIR WILLIAM CROOKES' GLASS.

Our Rimless Lun Eyeglasses are an speciality—Noo-slipping and holding the Nose without any pressure.

(7) 379, HORNBY ROW,

Opposite the Government Telegraph Office, Fort, BOMBAY.

PHOTOGRAPHERS:—

Immediate orders invited for goods just arrived—

Imperial P. O. P.	Rs. 14-4.	per quire	
Solio	"	" 14-4	"
Kentmere	"	" 14-4	"
Rodinol 3 oz.	"	1-8.	

Solio Postcards,
Paget Self Toning Paper Packets & Postcards.
Primus Self Toning Paper " "

S. Mahadeo & Son

Fort, BOMBAY

THE ACME MFG. Co.

Specialists in the Manufacture of Motor Accessories.

Sparking Plugs, Platinum Contact Screws, Slip-rings, Carbureiter Needles, Jets, Choke-tubes, Acretylene Generators, Elect ic Side, Head and Tail Lights, Master Vibrators, etc., etc., e tc

Our articles do credit to us and give

SATISPACTION to the USERS

Our products Spell-out "Acme" at every Turn.

The Acme Mfg. Co.,

Sir Mangaldas House, Lamington Road, BOMBAY.

FOR PRINCES AND RICH MEN ONLY

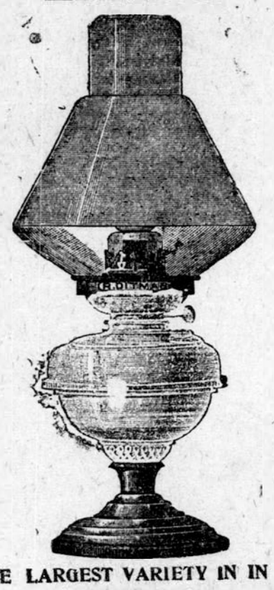
THE

Royal Yakuti.

This Yakuti or life giving nectar has been prepared from the best, choicest, and richest vegetable drugs. It has wonderful properties of increasing virile power and it rectifies urinary disorders. In fact it makes man a man. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities not only by our Rajas, Maharajas, Nawabs and many of the nobility, aristocracy and gentry in this Country, but it is greatly patronized by people in all countries of Europe, America, Asia and Africa. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of this our invaluable medicine. We recommend it especially to those persons who desire to tone the nervous system, to strengthen the body, refresh the memory, and to guard against debility. Suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the Ayurvedic medicines. It works like a charm and the effect is lasting. It replaces lost power and rejuvenates the emaciated and it is enough to say that musk is not that which a perfumer admires. It is that which diffuses fragrance of its own accord. Price per tin containing 40 pills, Rupees ten only [13s. 4d.]

DR. KALIDAS MOTIRAM.—RAJKOT.—
Kathiawar.
[India.]

LAMPS.



THE LARGEST VARIETY IN IN IA
Special Line:—
STORM PUNKHA PROOF LAMPS.
Complete Household Requisites.
Crockery, Cutlery, Glass & Electroplate ware.
Electric Lamps and Fittings.
KEROSINE OIL HEATERS.
Specially invented for the WINTER.
S. Bannister & Co., Ld.
The Lamp Warehouse
50, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.
Telephone: 2800. Telegrams: "DALADIN," Bombay

USE

DURABLE
RELIABLE
INCANDESCENT
LUMINOUS
LASTING . .
MANTLES
SOLE IMPORTERS:—
The London, Eastern & American Trading Co.,
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY

Specialities:—
Children's Frocks, Lingerie and Gentlemen's Shirts and Collars.
Diamond Jubilee Washing Co.,
HAMAM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY

ACHES.
IN THEBONES
No doubt it is rheumatism which has its first effects on the bones. There is a remedy of course, and it is our best suggestion for quick relief. Try
Odma's
CYPRESS SALVE
(rub it on and rub out the pain)
Get a package to-day
Rs 1-4-0 by post free
ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL CO 29 Sk. Memon St., Market, BOMBAY

"VICARIOUS PUNISHMENT."

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I have read with great interest your article under the heading "Vicarious Punishment", which has appeared in "The Chronicle" of the 30th ultimo. Looking to the facts and the circumstances of the case, this punishment inflicted by Mr. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, on certain Banias of the C and D Wards and Mahomedans of B Ward, was entirely unwarranted. It was quite unjustifiable and iniquitous on the part of Mr. Aston to call upon the Municipal Commissioner to recover the amount of damages claimed by the Bombay Tramway Company in connection with the disturbance which took place in April last. Since the report of the Presidency Magistrate to Government is not made known to the public, neither the Rate-payers of Bombay nor the parties affected by this order, have got the means to ascertain the process of reasoning which enabled the Magistrate to single out the Banias and Mahomedans only of these particular localities for punishment. It is also not clear what test was applied by him for the purpose of distinguishing Banias from members of other Hindu castes and communities. In fact, in pronouncing this judgment Mr. Aston is contradicting himself, as in his evidence before the Hunter Committee published in the "Times of India" dated 16th January last, he is reported to have stated in reply to the question of Sir Chimanlal Setalwad that the crowd which damaged Tramway property "was composed of two or three classes of people. There were some Banias, some Mahomedan and Hindu juveniles and also a certain amount of hooligan element", and that "the latter two classes only took part in the damage to tram cars." It will thus be clear that in his evidence before the Hunter Committee, Mr. Aston held that the Hindu and Mahomedan young boys and hooligans were alone responsible for the damage, but when it came to the question of punishment, he has thought fit to put the whole blame on Banias and Mahomedans only of certain wards instead of on the actual offenders concerned in the riot. Now, if we examine the evidence of Mr. Sharp, the Deputy Commissioner of Police before the Hunter Committee, as reproduced in the same number of the "Times of India", we find further corroboration of our contention. In reply to Sir Chimanlal's question as to the part of the crowd by which damage was caused to the tram car, Mr. Sharp stated that "they were mostly boys, both Hindus and Mahomedans, including shopkeepers, clerks and traders." Mr. Sharp was also supported by the Superintendent Walker of the Bombay Police.

It is a well-known fact that demonstrations in connection with Satyagraha movement are generally attended by large crowds of people of all denominations, castes and creeds, and especially the sensational incident that happened on the 11th April, 1919, had in particular attracted huge masses of the Bombay population with the exception of Europeans and a few Parsis. Is it ever possible in such mixed and huge crowds to fix the responsibility on any particular individuals or communities? It is, therefore, quite incomprehensible on what grounds Mr. Aston has selected for punishment only the Banias and Mahomedans of certain localities. Mr. Aston also appears to have failed to recognize the distinction between the Banias and other Hindus. The only material for his fixing the responsibility on Banias seems to have been supplied by Inspector Mr. Spiers and Mr. Lucas. But it is so flimsy and ridiculous that it is a matter of genuine surprise that it was relied upon by an experienced officer like Mr. Aston. The Bombay Corporation as trustees of the rights and the welfare of the citizens ought to protest strongly against this iniquitous order of the Chief Presidency Magistrate and the Bombay Tramways Co., which has thrived on the income derived from the Bombay citizens ought to be ashamed of insisting on the recovery of the damage, as the amount is ridiculously small, when compared with the huge profits pocketed by the Company since its commencement. The strangest part of the whole affair is that certain rate-payers who were actually not present in Bombay on that date are also selected for punishment; as for instance, although I myself was actually at Mahableshwar on that day, a notice has been served on me calling upon me to pay a sum of Rs. 8-10. I explained these facts to the Municipal Commissioner, but he still threatens to recover the fine from me by issuing a Distress Warrant. Under these circumstances, is it not high time, Sir, that the Bombay Government should intervene in this matter and order the Municipal Commissioner not to persist in recovering the amounts due and to refund the sums which have already been collected?—Yours, etc.,

MUNMOHUNDASS RAMJI.

Bombay, April 1.

VICARIOUS PUNISHMENT.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Having read in your leading columns to-day the decision of the Magistrate that Rs. 4,804-14-0, the amount claimed by the Bombay Tramway Co., Ltd., due to the damage done to their stock during the disturbances of the last year owing to the arrest of Mahatma Gandhiji, should be paid by the Mahomedans and "Banias" of the B C and D Wards, I am prompted to put forth the following suggestion for the consideration of the shareholders of the Tramway Co.

The suggestion is that even though the Tramway Co., presumably meaning the executive agency, has put forth the claim which, as reported by you, has been decided in their favour, if the shareholders so choose, they can have the said amount written off either debiting it to the depreciation account or more preferably to the working expenses. For, the disturbances were due to a national cause and such damages as are due to such causes should be borne by the people at large, but not in the way in which the Magistrate has decided in this particular case. The shareholders will not feel these as working expences at all, as they have to incur them in a body. Looking at it from this point of view I am sure the shareholders will take up the suggestion, convene a general meeting which may perhaps be necessary and pass a resolution to this effect empowering the executive agency accordingly.—Yours, etc.,

A PREFERENCE SHAREHOLDER OF THE TRAMWAY CO.

March 30

MR. WEBB'S FALLACIES.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In the "Times of India" of the 1st instant Mr. M. de P. Webb rates the Indian Merchants' Chamber for the ignorance he alleges it has shown in its attacks on the Currency policy of the Government. But, in doing it, he makes an assertion that clearly shows his entire ignorance of the Gold Exchange Standard which has been imposed on India, and which is so insidious in its bearings that merchants like Mr. Webb and even bankers fail to understand and appreciate them.

Putting aside all the rhetoric of Mr. Webb, I will take his assertion that "India is exactly in the same position as the United States of America so far as the exchanges with the United Kingdom are concerned." If Mr. Webb really thinks so he shows his entire ignorance of the subject. Here is the test.

The pre-war rate of the United States Gold Dollar was 4.866 to the sovereign. The pre-war rate of the rupee was 15 to the sovereign. I think Mr. Webb understands that as soon as England is able to resume Specie payments, the American rate will go back to 4.866 to the sovereign. Does Mr. Webb think our rate will then also go back to its pre-war normal? If he does, he has failed to appreciate what the Government is now after. If he does not, and yet writes as he has done that we are "in exactly the same position as the "United States of America," he is intentionally trying to mislead the public as so many apologists of the Government have done.

We want nothing better than to be put in the same position as the United States of America, and if Mr. Webb is sincere let him join with us in asking that—

(1) we should be allowed to get gold freely in payment as America does;

(2) we should be allowed to export gold freely in payment of our own dues as America does, and by these two means;

(3) we should be placed in the same position as America is now occupying in the matter of its exchange with the United Kingdom, so that when American exchange goes back to its pre-war par, ours will go back to its pre-war par too.

Mr. Webb shows similar want of grasp of the true inwardness of Reverse Council sales. We say they are absolutely unnecessary and uncalled for. Here is the test. I hope Mr. Webb understands that Reverse Councils are the equivalent of the export of Gold. Anyway he should now know as Mr. Hailey has been good enough to explain this in the Council. Now I challenge Mr. Webb to show if we are in the same position as America in this matter. Does America, does any other Gold country undertake not only to pay out Gold but also to deliver it at the destination? I know of none. This is an extra duty gratuitously undertaken by the Indian Government on the plea of saving the Gold moving charges, but really in order to have the power to manipulate the Currency machinery for their own ends. I say let them do as America does. Let the Government give the Gold out here on demand, and leave it to the banker or the merchant who may have applied for it to ship it out himself. Government has no business to do the work of shipping agents for exchange bankers. If Mr. Webb is sincere, let him join us in asking that the Government should place us in the same position in the matter of gold exports as America, i.e., give the gold here at the rate of 11.30 gr. to the rupee to those that ask for it, and leave them to look after its export.

The extraordinary way in which these sales are conducted is not approved even by Mr. Webb. What the Government is doing is tantamount to selling gold in London at 11-30 gr. to the rupee or 16 rupees to the tola. Does Mr. Webb know this? Does he appreciate the true bearings of this action? If his firm was dealing in wheat and holding large stocks, and if the price in Karachi was Rs. 9 per cwt. and yet one of his Managers sold heavily at Rs. 9 in Bombay, what would Mr. Webb say? If this Manager made a heavy loss, and paid it out with moneys of Mr. Webb's own firm, what would he say? Would Mr. Webb allow his Bombay Manager to bear the market against his own Firm and with the Firm's own moneys? The Indian Government is now doing something very similar. It is selling gold in London at Rs. 16 the tola, knowing full well that in Bombay they could get Rs. 22 for it, and they are using India's own resources to make this operation successful.

Mr. Webb thinks the talk of "organised loot" deplorable. Now he knows that the Secretary of State has sold some £23 million of Reverse Bills, a great part of which has been sold at several pence over Government's own rate at the last sale. It has mainly gone into the pockets of bankers and merchant princes as the Government by asking a margin of 30 to 70 lacs for a possible allotment of 2 lacs has taken care that no one else should get these profits. Mr. Webb ought to know that as soon as England resumes specie payments the pound sterling will again be even under the new ratio now adopted equal to Rs. 10 each. Then why this sacrifice? Why are these merchants and bankers given an opportunity of making enormous profits at India's expense? Mr. Bomanji calls it "loot." Will Mr. Webb be good enough to tell me what the right word should be to describe the feast now laid out before our merchant millionairs and our exchange bankers by our benign Government?

I hope Mr. Webb will not in replying try to tell us all about the necessity of these Reverse Bills in general terms. I have indicated the test. Let him apply it, and show that the demand for these bills is genuine.—Yours, etc.,

B. F. MADON.

1st April, 1920.

LARGE STOCKS READY

BEAMS, ANGLES AND TEES, BLACK AND GALVANIZED SHEETS AND PLATES, CORRUGATED SHEETS, HOOPS, SPELTER, ROUND, FLAT AND SQUARE BARS, CROWPAR STEEL, SPRING AND TOOL STEEL, BOLTS, NUTS, RIVETS AND NAILS, ANNEALED AND GALVANIZED WIRES, COPPER WIRE, ETC.

Motors and Dynamos
Pumps and Engines
AND
All Electrical Accessories.

The Indian Engineering Company,
1, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

R. K. MODY & Co.
301, Nagdevi Street, Bombay No. 3.
Tel. 1711—ENQUIRE FOR:—*Tel, Address* "LUBOIL"

M. S. Shafting	Lubricating Oils	Leather belting
Couplings	Gin stores	Hair belting
Pedistals	Packings	Pipes & fittings.

KYL-FYRE
The Fire Extinguisher With a Worldwide Reputation.
PERMANENT PROTECTION FROM FIRE.
KYL-FYRE prevents the Small Fire from Becoming a Large One.
NO PUMPS NO MECHANISM.
Cannot get out of Order.
RELIABILITY SIMPLICITY.
THE FIRE EXTINGUISHER that ALL INDIA is NOW BUYING.
OVER 20,00,000 IN USE NOW
Sole Agents for
INDIA,
J. A. BEGBIE & CO.
BOMBAY.
Rs. 13/- each
LOCAL AGENTS: **N. C. Shroff & Co.**

The Arya Pathika Ashram.
LODGING AND BOARDING
Specially meant for High Class
HINDOOS AND STUDENTS
Girgaon Back, Parekh Wady,
Bombay.

MASHIHA—HAIR DYE.

This specific turns grey hair to raven-like blackness. Not only this, but it serves as a tonic to the scalp, gives a peculiar glossy appearance and cools the head. Having acquired good many valuable and important herbs by staying with great and learned ascetics and fakirs I have prepared this dye. It is a purely vegetable preparation free from alcoholic and injurious substances. Not the least fear of turning the grey hair into red or brown by the use of the same. Rely on me and use it once and I assure you that there will be no disappointment, but full satisfaction. Prospectus can be had on application.
Price Re. 1-4-0 per phial.
Price Rs. 12-0-0 per dozen.
Postage Extra.
KHAKISHAH.
Address:—
Dangri Bazar, Road No. 2, BOMBAY.

INCOMETAX AND SUPER TAX.
Statutory Statements of Accounts prepared. Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN.
B. L. THOSAR
Public Accountant,
BOMBAY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE
Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

Write TO-DAY
For a Copy of
REVISED PRICES
OF
TENNIS RACKETS
Great Reductions in the Prices of all Articles.
Bombay Outfitters Sports Depot
Dhobitalao—BOMBAY.

Think Imperially

When you think of buying a typewriter, think imperially!

Patriotism and prudence alike point to the 'Empire' as the only machine for you.

Rs. 250.

Ffx on an 'Empire' and you fix on the best.

Send for Free Descriptive Booklet.

Empire Typewriter Agency,

281, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

Sole Distributors for Madras and Bombay Presidency:—

THE INDO-BRITISH TRADING CORPORATION,

65, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

SYRUPS

If you want really delicious Syrups of true fruit flavours and at the same time economic in use, you had better buy our

CONCENTRATED

FRUIT SYRUPS

(Sp. Gr. 1.350)

THE SYRUPS OF

Maximum Density

OBTAINABLE FROM

Messrs. Yazdani & Co.
" D. C. Oomrigar & Co.
" Madon Sons & Co.
Crawford Market.

and from all Provision Stores

Western India Confectionery Co.,

BOMBAY.

COSSI SILK

Suiting piece complete for one Suir size 3½ yds × 54 in. Rs. 12 per piece.

Pure Silk piece Complete for one Suit 3½ yds × 54 Price Rs. 21 per piece

Pure Silk Piece for Shirts plain, Twill and Striped in best designs Size 3½ yds × 54 inches Rs. 17 per piece

Pure Satin Silk Dhotie with fancy borders available in different colours Size 5 yards × 45 inches Rs. 15.

32 BRASS TOYS
40 WOODEN TOYS] **Rs. 5** per set

well polished and coloured

Order from

The Standard Silk Mfg. Co.,

BENARES CITY.

MATTERS MOSLEM.

(BY "FAQIR.")

It is a matter of congratulation that the first batch of the Khilafat deputation in England has stated our case regarding the Khilafat question and the preservation of Turkey with such clearness, lucidity and moderation to the British Premier that he has been surprised out of his wits. Our cause is sacred, necessarily our case is clear as the daylight. And a clear case needs no whitewashing nor painting. Truth is always plain and simple. It is only when you shelter behind an untruth that you are forced to seek assistance of all the devices of bombast, balderdash, manipulations and such other surface-deep false colours and contaminations.

Mr. Lloyd George's Reply:

It is a pronouncement which in many places pays little heed to truth. Coming as it does from the highest and most responsible Minister of Great Britain, the reply does not even smell of responsibility. It contains half-truths, multiplications and manipulations uttered in complete light-heartedness, but dressed up with the most alluring garment.

Historical Half Truths.

Is it necessary to remind the reader that whatever inadequate hearing of the Indian Moslems' views regarding the Turkish question that has been obtained before the Peace Conference, has been gained after a strenuous struggle on the part of the Indian Moslems and was not the outcome of spontaneous help on the part of the British Government, as Mr. Llyod George wants the world to believe? Without casting any slur on the Maharaja of Bikanir or Lord Sinha, to whom the whole of Moslem India owes a debt of gratitude for espousing the Moslem cause, I would say that the only competent body to express authoritative Moslem opinion regarding the Turkish question is the All-India Moslem League; and when this body of the Indian Moslems offered the Government to send her Representatives to lay the Moslem view before the Peace Conference, innumerable difficulties were put in the way and finally the offer was refused. It was after a great deal of agitation that the Moslems in England supported by a few English friends, were able to obtain for themselves a hearing before the Peace Conference. We are asked to consider the ingratitude of Turkey in throwing her lot with the enemies of Great Britain and France who have been her avowed friends. And Mr. Llyod George enumerates the acts of friendship leading up to the events of 1878. Nobody disputes these acts of friendship and cordiality though they were not wholly unselfish. But the Premier cries, "halt" at 1878. Does he ignore Britain's own sins of omission and commission? Since that year, the Gladstonian dream of creating "Homeric" Greece at the expense of Turkey, is being widly and fantastically pursued even upto the present day. That fateful year 1878! when the treaty of Berlin was concluded and which according to Lord Morley "became in fact an extensive partition of the Turkish empire, and the virtual ratification of the policy of 'bag and baggage.'" The Schouvaloff Memomandum was not the only surprise Besides the Secret Agreement with Russia, the British Government had made a secret convention with Turkey. By this convention England undertook on terms to defend Turkey against Russian aggression in Asia, though concessions were made to Russia that rendered Asiatic Turkey indefensible; and Turkey was to carry out reforms which all sensible men knew to be wholly, beyond her power. In payment for this bargain, the Sultan allowed England to occupy and administer Cyprus." And about this Cyprus convention Lord Morley says "by which we had undertaken behind the back of Europe and against the treaty of Paris, to establish a sole protectorate in Asiatic Turkey. We had made a contract of such impossible scope as to bind us to manage the reforms of the judicature, the Police, the finances, the Civil service of Turkey and the stoppage of the sources of corruption at Constantinople The load if we took it seriously, was tremendous: if we did not take it seriously, then what was the whole story of the Reforms of Asiatic Turkey, but a blind to excuse the acquisition of Cyprus?" Well, I receive a thing from a friend in consideration of a certain work I undertake to do. Supposing I do not carry out my promise, is it fair on my part to keep any longer the valuable thing thus received from him? Remember that "the first foundation of friendship is not the power of conferring benefits, but the equality with which they are received and may be retained." Volumes can be written about the subsequent events such as the creation of the "Entente Cordiale" regarding Morrocco vs. Egypt, the non-fulfillment of the Cyprus Convention the dispossession of Bosnia Herzegovina, Tripoli, the Balkan Wars against Turkey, and Britain's slow but steady and final alliance with Tsarist Russia, the arch-enemy of Turkey. These are events of modern history which are not apt to be forgotten so soon as Mr. Lloyd George supposes, and the part played therein, by friendly Britain is certainly not very edifying.

Did Turkey Declare War?

Supposing, for the sake of argument that Turkey did declare war on the Allies, the next question is, did she want war and was she enamoured of it? Was she not tired of wars in the Balkan and in Tripoli, forced upon her during 5 years immediately preceding 1914? But what are the facts? England commandeered at the outbreak of the world war, two of the Turkish battleships nearing completion in the ship-yards of Britain, which were essential for the defence of the Dardenelles, Russia, England's Ally, concentrated at the same time, troops on the Turkish borders and violated Turkish neutrality. Turkey replying on friendly Britain and France appealed for aribitration; but in vain did she appeal. Were these not acts of war against Turkey? Owing to lack of vigilance on the part of the Allied navies in the Mediterranean the German cruizers, Goeben and Breslau, forced their way through the Dardenelles and turned their guns on Constantinople. Did friendly England come to the rescue of Turkey? Forsaken and forlorn and threatened on both sides, unable to withhold her own, Turkey could not but throw herself into the arms of the enemies of Britain. Though there is a tendency to ignore these facts, they are historical and cannot be denied.

Why Did Turkey "Slam" the Gates?

While enumerating the sins of omission and commission on the part of Turkey and for which, defeated as she is, she should be punished, Mr. Llyod George says "Turkey suddenly slammed the gates (of the Dardanelles) in the face of an old ally etc." One conversant with history will not deny the sweeping character of the above statement. But let us see how far does it stand the test of history. By a treaty of 1841, confirmed later on by the treaty of Paris in 1856 and still later on again confirmed by the treaty of Berlin in 1878, the guardianship of the Straits of the Dardanelles as well as the Bosphorus was entrusted to the Turkish empire and it was stipulated therein and agreed that "no foreign ships of war might enter the Straits except by Turkish permission and even merchant vessels were to be allowed to pass the castle of Chanak-Kalesi during the day only." Thus the intentions of the high contracting parties to this treaty being to preserve the inviolability of the Straits from the aggressive designs of European Powers. And in what manner did Turkey discharge the sacred duties of her trusteeship? Until now the verdict of history is that she has most honourably acquitted herself. Was not the Russian fleet "bottled up", in the Black Sea during the Russo-Japanese War, owing to the existence of this treaty? Turkey was by treaty bound as the guardian of the Straits to "slam the gates" against the aggressors. To satisfy Mr. Lloyd George, suppose Turkey would have connived at and allowed an entrance to the British fleet in the Straits contrary to her treaty obligations, would she not have been guilty of breach of faith?

Self-Determination or Selfish Determination?

There is an impressive statement which is slowly gaining ground and in due course of time will be established as a saying that "imitate Lloyd George in his thinking, if you please, but not in his doings." There are two Lloyd Georges, one as a thinker and other as a man of action; and the difference between the two is as wide as the heaven and the earth. In an oratorical flourish, he affirms that Turkey is having the same sort of justice and the same kind of self-determination as were meted out and applied to other Christian enemy countries. So far as mere words, they appear very eloquent on paper, but when translated into actions, the table is quite different Punish Turkey, by all means if she deserves punishment, but that punishment should be justified or it should have at least a semblance of justification. Alsace-Lorraine and Poland were taken away from Germany only after a full and impartial consultation of the wishes of the people occupying these territories. All decisions in respect of the subject nationalities of the late German and Austro-Hungarian Empires were taken only after an impartial plebeicite. Even where the result of such a plebicite has been doubtful e.g. Fiume; the decision is postponed. Is the same course followed with regard to the Turkish Empire? Were the people of Syria consulted before that territory was handed over to France? Were the wishes of the people of Smyrna and the adjoining districts taken into account before Greece was allowed to occupy it? And what about the Italian occupation of parts of Anatolia? And last, what about Mesopotamia? Have the people of Mesopotamia been consulted and a plebeicite taken under impartial conditions before a mandate for them is being claimed by Mr. Lloyd George? By manipulations and multiplications Thrace, which was predominantly Turkish in race in 1918, now in 1920 is supposed to be overwhelmingly non-Turkish or Greek. Smyrna when according to the inter-allied Commission of Inquiry into the Greek outrages in that province, "in the whole occupied regions except the town and Aivala, the predominance of the Turkish element is indisputable", is now proclaimed by Mr. Lloyd George to be non-Turkish and favouring Greek rule. Indeed, the magic wand of Hellenism has worked wonders such as to beat the record of the magic lamp of Alladin, the Magician, The Yugo-Slavs and Zecho-Poles etc. who were but yesterday subject nationalities, are created independent nations of to-day, and are supposed to be competent to govern themselves without the guidance of Mandatories. Is it because they belong to that civilisation which is called Christian? Is this self-determination or selfish determination? Or still better, determination by "claims," or economic "possibilities" like that of Mosul? There is another point which is also worth considering, e.g., guarding the interest of Christian minorities under the Turkish rule. Then what about the Moslem minorities under the Christian rule like that of Greece, Servia, Roamania and Bulgaria etc. Who is to watch their interest? Indian Moslems do not want that the principle of self-determination other than the one applied to the Christian enemy countries should be applied to Turkey. On the other hand, they desire to have the same principle applied justly to Turkey and not the reverse of it as is being attempted.

Khalif's Temporal Power.

Ill-advised as he is by his interested friends who have laboured to possess his mind with unworthy opinions, Mr. Lloyd George has now thought fit to raise issues with the whole Islamic world regarding the temporal powers of the Khalif, the consequences of which even commonsense would have foreseen, but which seems to have escaped his penetration. With regard to the temporal power of the Khalif over the Holy Places of Islam and over the Jaziratul Arab, the Islamic Law or the word of God is there in the Quran and in the *Hadis*. Mere issuing of a communique containing pious intentions or ideas without their being immediately translated into actual practice or actions would not mend matters. Have the things gone so far, as to retreat would be dishonourable? But more about this next week.

University and Islamic Chair.

It is a matter of great regret that there should be no teaching of Mahommadan History in our University. Histories of such defunct civilisation as those of the Romans and the Greeks are being taught while the teachings, of Islamic or Hindu civilisation which are living and existing and to which modern civilisation owes so much, is entirely ignored till the present day. What are the Moslem worthies in the University Senate doing? Do they not owe duty to Islam? The creation of an Islamic chair for the study of the History of Moslem civilisation is absolutely necessary and I would appeal to Mr. Chotani and Moslems like him who have the cause of Islam at heart, immediately to move in this matter. Why should not a handsome sum be collected sufficient to endow the University for the creation of such an Islamic Chair?

WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.

No More Risks of Operation.

Specific guarantees radical cure of Hydrocele, Tumour, Varicocele, Hernia Elephantiasis of any nature and duration by external use only. It is harmless and free from injurious ingredients and gaining reputation for and wide. Rs. 2.8 per Phial of 1 oz.; 1 lb. Rs. 30.

European Medical Officer, Tanjore, says:—Patronising your specific for Elephantiasis, I found these really good and efficacious.

Mr. Maung Ba Tin, Rangoon, says: Thanks the Hernia specific did me much good. Please send 6 Phials more.

Mr. V. T. Stephen Hyderabad (Sind) says: I thank you for 1 lb. Hydrocele specific which cured me radically.

G. BROTHERS (C)

85 Bechoo Chaterjea's Street, Calcutta.

SHANTI

HAIR REGD. BRAIN.

This Oil is most indispensable to the young and old. It is unique in its efficacy, cures unbearable headache, removes mental disorder and helps to concentrate one's mind.

Again this is unique in its Trade Mark purchasers are requested to examine the above mark on the table while purchasing

Price, Rs. 1-4-0. Postage extra.

Wanted Agents everywhere.

For further particulars apply to the SECRETARY

Yogabala Mantralaya,

GIRGAUM, BOMBAY No. 1.

Awarded Gold Medal
International Medical Congress Exhibition, London, 1913.

By Royal Appointment to the Court of Spain.

By Royal Appointment to the Court of Italy.

The Food of Kings for your Baby

Kings command the best the world can give, and the Royal Infant has the best medical advice, the best nurses, the best food obtainable.

Glaxo is privileged to display the Royal Arms of Italy and Spain because the infant sons of the Kings of Italy and Spain were brought up on Glaxo.

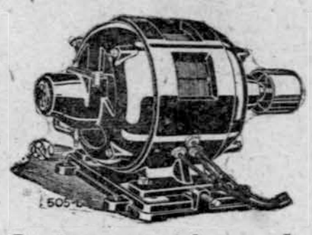
Your Baby is a King, and demands as his Royal right the best that you can give him. Glaxo—the food of Kings—is, therefore, the food King Baby must have.

Glaxo

"Builds Bonnie Babies"

If your Chemist or Dealer cannot supply please send his name and address to 'Glaxo Special Representative' c/o. S. F. COLAH & COY., 70, Apollo Street, Bombay.

Electric New Motors and Dynamos



Standard Voltages. Always in **Stock.** For Immediate delivery upto 100 H. P. Prices defy competition. Complete Estimate for wiring Installation etc.

would be sent on application

THE

International Engineering Co.,

ENGINEERS & CONTRACTORS

British Hotel Lane, 46, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

Telegrams:—THINENCO. Telephone No. 1825.

Awarded a first Class Certificate by The South Indian Ayurvedic Conference and Exhibition.

"SIDDHA KALPA MAKARADHWAJA"

WONDERFUL DISCOVERY IN THE MEDICAL WORED FOR ALL "ACUTE" AND "CHRONIC" DISEASES

PREPARED SCIENTIFICALLY BY

AYURVEDA RATNA PANDIT N. V. STREERAMA CHARLU, Ph. D, Sc. AND AYURVEDA VAIDAY N. NARASIMHACHARIA, (Retired Sub-Registrar.)

This unparalleled and ancient medicine is prepared in exact accordance with Ayurvedic and Western Modern Principles, carefully tested and standardised by expert analysis and found to be an unrivalled Elixir for the general prolongation of life, and particularly a guaranteed remedy for Nervous Debility, Skin Eruptions, Eczema, Vertigo, Loss of Nerve Power, Vigour, Memory, and Appetite, Depression of Spirits, constant Mental Misgivings went to Spirit and Energy, Melanchelia, Rheumatism, Gout, Patalysis, Insanity, Hysteria, Dropsy, Diabetes, Piles, Asthma, Consumption, Dyspepsia, all Uterine complaints and irregularities, men's and women's Ills, etc. It is the most potent Panacea for diseases and a guaranteed Specific for complants arising from Impure Blood, Intemperance and snch like It imparts New Life and Energy, by increasing and purifying the blood. It contains such valuable ingredients as Siddha Makaradhwaja, Mukta, Suvarua Loha and certain indigenous vegetable drugs. This can be taken also as a tonic by every one of either Sex, without any rertriction of Diet, Season or Climate. Complete directions are sent with the Phial. One Phial of 60 pills, (for a complete cure). Price Rs. 10 (Ten) only. V. P. P. Extra,

APPLY TO:—**The Madras Ayurvedic Pharmacy'**

POST BOX NO. 151. MADRAS.

Telegraphic Address—**"Kalpan" Madras.**

Litrature and Art.

(FROM OUR SUNDAY EDITION.)

URDU LITERATURE.

CONTRIBUTION AND PROMISE.

(BY ABDUL MAJID.)

There is a general opinion shared by all classes of the Britishers that Hindustani, the "lingua franca" of the Northern (if not the whole of) India, is absolutely without literaure worth the name. Even well-informed students of Hindustani, like Sir Charles Lyall and Sir George Grierson, do not dissent from this view as clearly and as fully as might be expected. They do not, however, seem to have taken special care to keep themselves in touch with the development of the language, as several errors both of omission and commission in the articles on Hindustani Language and Literature in the last edition of the Encyclopedia Britanica—notably the article of Sir Charles Lyall—reveal.

Let it be admitted at the outset that Urdu (or Hindustani) has not a very copious literature when compared with the literatures of the advanced European languages. No one asserts that; and it is an impossibility that the Urdu language should have been so rich at its present stage of development. Yet it is not so poor either as it is made out to be. The literature a language possesses is always proportionate to the culture of the people who use it. And tested by this criterian, Urdu literature is not to found particularly disappointing.

Classic Translations.

It may not be amiss at this juncture to make a brief survey of the present stock of Urdu literature. To take the translations first, Urdu can rightly boast of the possession of some of the world classics.

In poetry and drama, Homer's "Illid," "The Mahabharata," Kalidas's "Sukantala," and "Megdut," Milton's "Paradise Lost," and Tagore's "Gitanjali" are accessible to the Urdu knowing public. Shakespeare is perhaps the most popular. Most of his plays have been translated and are being staged.

"Othello," "Hamlet," "King Lear," "The Tempest," "Romeo and Juliet," "Cymbeline," "The Merchant of Venice," "Winter's Tale," "Measure for Measure," "Comedy of Errors," and "As you like it," are all available in Urdu. Some of Sheridan's plays, like "Pizarro," and selected poems of Longfellow, Tennyson and Southey have also found their way into Urdu.

In fiction, next to Reynolds who appeals with particular fervour to the imagination of the Indian youth, Scott and Marie Corellie are the most popular. A good many of their works are perhaps read with greater assiduity in the valley of the Ganges than on the banks of the Thames in their original. Latterly R. L. Stevenson and Rider Haggard have also come in favour. Oscar Wilde G. B. Shaw, and H. G. Wells too have begun to be copiously quoted and several translations of their works are in the course of preparation.

Among general prose-writers Macaulay held the field for a long time. The popular works of Smiles and Sir John Lubbock may also be mentioned in the same connection.

In the region of philosophy, Urdu possesses several Dialogues of Plato, selections from Aristotle, Chankaya's "Maxims," Seneca's "Reflections," Berkeley's "Principles," and "Dialogues," Le Bon's "The Crowd," "The Psychology of Racial Evolution'" and "Psychology of the Great War"; and portions of the philosophies of Bacon, Hamilton, Mill, and Spencer. Allied to this, though technically perhaps in the department of history, we may name the translations of Guizot's "History of Civilization," Buckle's "Civilization in England," Lecky's "European Morals," Draper's "Intellectual Development of Europe" and Dutt's "Ancient Indian Civilization."

In general History, Rollin's "Greece," Bury's "History of Greece," Thacker and Schwill's "General History of Europe," Wallace's "Russia," Abbot's "Napolian," Dozy's "Spain," Green's "History of English people," Plutarch's "Eminent Greeks and Romans," Malcolm's "History of Persia," Lane—Poole's "Moorish Spain" and "Medieval India," Smith's "Ancient India," Elphinstone's "History of India," Amir Ali's "Saracens," portions of Gibbon's "Roman Empire" and numerous other standard historical works chiefly dealing with India, Muslim Caliphate and England, are available in Urdu. The Urdu-knowing public is particularly familiar with the works of Muslim historians like Ibu Khaldun, Ibu Khallkan and Ferishta, and the like.

In Politics and Economic we have already got Mill's "Liberty," "Representative Government," "Political Economy," Morley's "Machiavelli," and "Reminiscences," Schuster's "Strangling of Persia," Curzon's "Persia," Mazzini's "Duties of Man," Blunt's "Islam," Vambery's "Future of Islam," and portions of Seeley, Marshall, Jevons and Morison. Wilson's "The State" and Bluntschelli's "Theory of the State," as also some works of Pollock and Sidgewick are in the course of being rendered into Urdu.

In Education, besides several manuals like Todd's, Urdu possesses the translation of Spencer's "Edueation," of portions of Frobel and Pestalotzi, and of several treatises on the Kindergarten and Montessori methods.

In Science, in addition to several popular treatises of a general character like Draper's "Conflict between Religion and Science," the Urdu speaking public has free access to several works of Huxley, Haeckel, and Geikie, as also to portions of Darwin, Tyndal, Stewart, Kelvin, Lyell, Herschell, Lodge and Bose.

To mention the translations of legal and medical books would be superfious, since many of them have as a matter of course found their way into Urdu.

Original Output.

But translations alone do not make the worth of a literature. Reproduction activities, however plentiful they may be, cannot take the place of productive ones. So we have also to look at the original out-put. From this stand-point again, Urdu Literature does not seem to be far below the standard generally accepted. In poetry, the poems of Mir, Ghalip, Anis, and Hali among the dead, and of Akbar, Iqbal and Hasrat, among the living cannot suffer in comparison with the works of any poet in any language. In Fiction, the works of Nazir Ahmed, Mirza Ruswa, Sarshar, and Prem Chand require only to be read to be intensley admired. Pre-eminent among serious writers stood the figure of the late Professor Shibli, who originally a lieutenant of Sir Syed Ahmad, subsequently established for himself the fore-most place in the hierarchy of the Urdu men of letters. His work of research comes up to the highest standard set up by European scholarship, as evidenced by his Lives of Omar (the second Caliph) Ghazali (Al-Gazel) and Maulana Rumi (the great Muslim mystic) His compendious "History of Persian Poetry" (5 vols) supersedes in many important respects Professor Browne's "Literary History of Persia" (by the way, which also has been rendered into Urdu) And his posthumous encyclopedic "Life of Mohammad" (only the first volume of which has yet seen the light of day) stands as a permanent monument to his erudition and scholarship. In mysticism and spiritual science the record of Urdu literature is decidedly not poor.

Some idea of the modern tendencies of Urdu literature may be formed my looking at the titles of some of the recent books:—

1. "Berkeley"—(A crifical and expository work on Berkeley and his Philosophy.)
2. "Arz-ul-Quran" 2 vols—(Lands of the Koran, described in their historial, geographical, archeological and theological aspects.)
3. "Tarikh Yunan"—(History of Greece.)
4. "Al-Qamar"—(The Moon: A text Book of Astronomy.)
5. "Ilm-ul-Akhlaq"—(Manual of Ethics.)
6. "Mantiq Istiqra"—(Hand book of inductive Logic.)
7. "Tabaquit-ul-Arz"—(Principles of Geology.)
8. "Ilm-ul-Iktisad"—(Manual of Economics.)
9. "Ilm-ul-Maishat"—(Principles of Economics.)
10. "Muqaddamat-Tabiat"— (Introduction to Natural Science.)
11. "Falsafai-Jazbat"—(Psychology of Emotion.)
12. "Falsafai Ijtima"—(Psychology of the Crowd.)

Urdu Institutions.

At present there are three central institutions having the diffusion of Urdu Literature as their principal object. The oldest of them is Anjuman Taraqqui-Urdu (Society for the promotion of Urdu) with its centre at Aurangabad (Deccan.) Another is Dar-ul-Musannifin (Literally, "Authoris' Home") or Sibli Acadaemy, founded after the name of that scholar, with its head-quarters at Azamgarh (U. P.)

These two are private institutions thriving on public munificence. The last one is the Usmania University of Hyderabad (Deccan), the official University of his Exalted Highness the Nizam, which maintains a Translation Bureau where the work of translating English text—books on every subject,—litrary and scientific suject,—physics, chemistry, biology, logic, metaphysics, psyschology, economics, history, etc., it going on with a rapid peace.

The attitude of complete indifference that the Government has for some time adopted towards the development of Urdu is keenly felt by the lovers of that language, as it is in marked contrast to its former attitude of sympathy and encouragement.

SIR ASHUTOSH MOOKHERJEA.

Sir Ashutosh Mookherjea, by Bipin Chandra Pal. Published by Deva Prasad Datta, Calcutta.

When a Nationalist like Mr. Bipin Chandra Pal falls in love with an official like Sir Ashutosh, who has never taken part in the National Congress, we must acknowledge that politics are but the guinea's stamp, and man is man for all the differences that may arise on questions relating to the art and activities of Government. Mr. Pal is not attracted by Sir Ashutosh's physical appearance, which he says, is "fat- flabby and delicate," though behind this must lie a large store of physical vigour, without which a career such as that sketched by Mr. Pal could not be supported. Sir A Mookherjea is a man of superb abilities, which he exhibited in his college days, and which have marked his whole subsequent career, as a lawyer and a legislator, as a scholar and an educationist. In Mr. Pal's estimation he is "by far the most powerful public character of his generaion." India is a large country and can boast of many public characters. It will serve no purpose to institute odious comparisons, and Sir A. Mookherjea's talents and achievements are too well-known to need description by comparisons.

Mr. Pal's hero is also a Nationalist, but not in the political sense—at least we have no means of knowing his politics. He adheres to his national costume; he is believed to participate in the religious ceremonies performed in his house in orthodox style; he declined to visit London on the occasion of King Edward VII's coronation. The remarriage of his widowed daughter differentiated him from other orthodox people, and probably, as suggested by Mr. Pal, he thinks that "social equality with his political masters" is attained more by maintaining his allegiance to his national ideals and institutions than by imitating alien customs. Sir Ashutosh has risen to one of the highest places in the public service, but he never was a place-hunter. His speeches in the Bengal and the Imperial Legislative Councils were characterised by independence and a high patriotic purpose. In his governance of the Calcutta University he was anxious above all to prevent it from becoming a department of the State. Mr. Pal writes at very great length on the recognition secured by Sir Ashutosh for the vernaculars at the B.A., degree examination and writes as if this reform constituted the highest level of the distinguished educationist"s patriotism and power of initiation. Does not Mr. Pal know that in this respect Madras gave the lead many years ago? Mr. Bipin Chandra wields an able and luminous pen and his character study of Sir Ashtosoh is a valuable addition to the literature of critical biography.

RABINDRANATH TAGORE

Whilst the recollection is still fresh in my mind I would like to give you a description of my having seen on Wednesda night at Colaba, the most singular personage among Indians to-day. Travelling by a first class compartment, Dr. Tagore was seated near the window whence many eager persons paid their respects to him.

As the train steamed off from the station, I, who was anxious to have a close view of the fact, jumped into the car and reaching his compartment, paid my homage to him, and before I had made a short apology for thus interrupting him his "that's very kind of you" put me quite at ease. He sat near the window and I about six feet from him on the berth opposite.

How I wish I could draw him, because I have not till yet met many figures so striking and dignified. His hair and beard are long; and though the flowing beard, soft and patriarchal, white hair struggled for prominence. His nose is small and curved inside at the end like an eagle's beak. His eyes are brown, clear and kindly beneath which the flesh grows in little folds and winkles, apparently the the result of suffering. The skin is fresh and healthy as a child's. He wore a yellow cotton cloak whose collar was fastened at the neck.

His expression denoted benignity, tranquillity and contentment. One misses the deep set eyes and aggressive manner that one generally associates with men of passionate or profound genius.

When the train crossed the Wodehouse Bridge, Dr. Tagore switched off the lights, perhaps, I think to be able to look better at the moon, who had flushed the sky with her melting light. I cannot say what thoughts the moon brought him. He might have had dreams in which the ages of the world passed before him as rapidly as the tall trees on the Oval. He says in his "Lover's Gift and Crossing" that the poet knows all the secrets of the world. The meaning of the bee's hum in the ear of the early jasmines has escaped the learned, but the poet knows. "I know that the lily is pale from the Moon's love."

Dr. Tagore is a mystic poet. During his last visit to England he told the people there that "the destiny of the East was to spiritualise the West." The mysticism of the East, as seen in Dr. Tagore, is quiet; that of the West is restless and tormented. In Tagore's songs, on the contrary, there is serenity, purely human serenity. He says in the Gitanjah. "I asked nothing from thee: I uttered not my name to thine ear. When thou tookest thy leave. I stood silent." In such a passage as this we see the passion of the expectant soul; but no querulousness, no grossness of expectation, no unrest.

INDIAN CHRONOLOGY.

The Basic Blunder in the Orientalist Reconstruction of Indian Chronology by M. K. Acharya Bhat.

Mr. M. K. Acharya's name is familiar to quite a large number of his countrymen as a political and religious thinker holding very advanced views. This brochure "the Basic Blunder in the Orientalist Reconstruction of Indian Chronology" was first read as a paper by the author at the 1st conference of orientalists held at Poona in November 1919. After the lecture the author got the names of the more prominent of the scholars assembled there as also a promise from them that they would go through his booklet carefully and criticize him unsparingly if need be. It consists of two sections conveniently divisible into the destructive Section and the constructive section.

The author contends that there are not enough data (a) to identify sanedrocryptus, Androkottos and Sandrokottos of the Greek and Roman writers like Justin Arrian Diodorus siculus srabo,quinties curtius and Plutach with Chandra Gupta of the Maurya dynasty (b) to identify Xandrames Andrames and Aggramen of the same writers with Nanda of the Nava Nanda, (c) identify Pataliputra dynasty (the modern Patna) with the Greek Pali bothra, (d) to identify Asoka, Asokavardhana or Asokaditya with Priyadarsin or Piyadasi of the rock and fullar edicts, (1) to assume that the Saka Behutsa is King Kanishka and that his era (Kala) was instituted in 78 A. D Hence because of these gratiutous suppositions, first started by Sir William Jones in 1793 continued by Welford refathered by Max Muller, and handed down to posterity by such high priest as. Mr. V. A. Smith, Dr. Fleet, Mr. Rhys Davids and a host of others arise the Basic Blunder in the Orientalist Reconstruction of Indian Chronology." The chief causes for this basic blunder are:—

(1) The unconscious bais of European scholarship to give very late dates to Indian occurences.

2. The complete reliance on Greeko-Roman sources which after all draw their information only from the same source.

3. The dignity given to the chronicles of the monks of Ceylon as if they were sober history when after all they are according to Talbhoys Wheeler "a mere monkish Jumble of myths and names" and utterly worthless and misguiding for purposes of chronology according to V. A. Smith.

4. The culpable disregard of Hindu sources especially the Puranas.

5. The faulty and hasty linking of Greek sources with the Hinayana sources.

6. An unchecked play of the imaginative faculty in the place of inadequate historical data.

In the constructive part the author's contention are (1) that the Saka Bhupa referred to in connection with his era is none others than Ayrus or Kurush—the Achementan monarch, and the eara commences in 550 B. C.

So Dr. Fleet's fixing up of the Gupta era at 320 A. D. from his incorrect rendering of "Malavanam—Gana Sthitya" is entirely wrong, and if at all the two inscriptions yield any date they give 57 B. C. for Kumar Gupta and not 493 A. D.

2. That Xandrocyptus, candrotots Androcottus of the Greek writers is none than Samudra Gupta, the 2nd Emperor of the Gupta dynasty.

3. That Xandrames Andrames and Aggramen is none other than his father Chandra Gupta, the Greeks might have corrupted the Sanskrit chandramas—the moon easily into Xandrames, Andames, etc.

4. That the same person Samudra Gupta bore in his latter life when he changed his faith from Hinduism into Buddhism also the titles of Piryadasi and Asokaditya—and so the person who persued the rock edicts was the same with Samudra Gupta; bore the title of Piyadasi also and the Allahabad Pilliar containing both the edicts of Piyadasi and Samudra Gupta furnishes the clue to the idention.

5. That Racha was his elder brother and since he was the favourite son of his father Samudra Gupta became a parricide.

For these conclusions the author chiefly relies on two passages from a work of doubtful authenticity known as the Bhavishyo Hara Purana. The Kaliyugraja virttanta (nrrative concerning the kings of the Kaliage) forms part of the part three of the book and I shall quote only one passage in extenso."

"Chandrasri Satakarni known also as the son of Vasishthi will enjoy the kingdom for three years. After him yet another Paloma will be king for seven years under the protection of Chandra Gupta son of Ghatotkacha. These thirty-two Andhra Kings (already?) will enjoy the earth. Their reigns will be over 500 years. While they are yet on the throne, the country will pass to the Guptas who will be known as Sriparvatiya Andhabritya Kings. So the valiant Chandra Gupta, the head of the Parvatiya clan—grandson of the ruler of Sri Parvata named Sri Gupta and son of Ghatotkacha Gupta will marry Kumaradevi daughter of the King of Nepal. Then with the help of the Lichchavis he will gain influence in the Bovernment, (of the Andhras) become Commander-in-Chief and head of a large army. He will marry a Lichchavi princess, the younger sister of Queen Chandrasri instigated by the Queen by some shategen he will get king Chandrasri killed: He will be appointed regent in the place of her son by the Queen and in seven years he will be killing the young prince Paloman. Thus by force he will seize the kingdom from the Andhras and will rule Magadha along with Kacha his son by the Lichchavi wife. He will reign for seven years under the title of vigaya dittya and shall establish an era of his own on earth."

The second passage says that Samudra Gupta who killed his father was also known as Asokaditya. Thus on the formidable authority of the Bhavishyo Hara vpa Purana, which though is in his own library the author is unable to discover, (but has to rely on atranslation given by a dead friend) the whole structure is constructed in the teeth of Paleographic and epigraphic opposition of the maskai edict. The Bhavishyo Hara itself is a highly interpellated one and takes down the history of India down the history of India down to the days of Queen Victoria whose authority is believed in by an author of so sceptic a turn of mind.

BACK TO REPUBLIC.

Back to the Republic, by Harry F. Atwood, (Laird and Lee, Chicago).

This small volume, which appears to have attained immense popularity in the United States, is a passionate plea for looking to the Republic as the golden mean and the standard form of Government. The author considers the various definitions of the three terms, autocracy, democracy, and republic, and contends that the results of autocracy and democracy are undesirable extremes; and that the results of a republic are desirable golden means. According to him autocracy means that authority is derived through heredity, regardless of character, capacity or conduct. Its attitude towards property is feudalistic. In a democracy authority is derived through mass meeting, the referendum, instructed delegates or any other form of direct popular expression. Its attitude towards property is communistic or socialistic, and it declares that there is no such thing as a representative democracy. To use that expression is equivalent to speaking of a temperate drunkard. He claims that in a republic authority is derived through the election by the people of public officials to represent them. Its attitude towards property is that of individual ownership, its attitude towards law is the administration of justice in accord with fixed principles and with strict regard to consequences, while the attitude of democracy towards law, is that the will of the majority shall prevail, regardless of whether it be based upon deliberation or is governed by prejudice and impulse. He claims therefore that a republic is the best form of Government, provided it is worked under a constitution which provides for the election of an executive and a legislative body, with a judiciary created by the latter "to pass upon the justice and legality of their governmental acts and to recognise certain inherent individual rights. He considers that the original constitution of the United States did guarantee such a form of Government, and recommends every political unit in the world to develop on the lines laid down in that constitution. It is a volume full of constructive suggestion, making us realise that America is not at present enjoying a form of government really democratic.

L. G. K.

SAM WELLER AT THE CHILD WELFARE EXHIBITION.

(BY H. C. V.)

"Sam," said Mr. Pickwick as that favoured servitor entered his bedchamber with his warm water on the morning of the nineteenth March nineteen hundred and twenty "I trust you enjoyed yourself last night" "yes thanku, sir, and quite a swell affair it were, as the man said when he crost the river at 'ight tide. Hup comes a young lady to me as I enters "Will you buy some roses please" says she, No says I 'Do' says she 'it's all for the Welfare Fund' Ah, says I that's the game, is it? I takes one. Further I goes and meets a chap in a triangular elongated chimbley pot 'at. Who is this? I asks of a young 'un next to me "Im, 'im's a Parsee' A Parsee? says I. "What's a Parsee. One of 'em Indian folks as worships the sun says 'ee. Mighty 'ot work as the man said when he was put on the stake, thinks I to meself" "The Parsees, I hear are a very good community, Sam" said Mr. Pickwick mildly. "O, good enuff, Sir, as the spinster lady said on the morning she married the one-eyed man. Then comes hup another young lady," proceeded Mr. Weller "with a 'at as big as a cottage roof and hasks me to go in fur a thing they calls the motor (hanimated waggon. I calls it) raffle ticket"

"What is a motor, Sam," enquired Mr. Pickwick taking out his notebook. "A motor sir is one of 'em things as goes by itself on four wheels and 'eed take you faster than ten of 'em guv'nor's cabs and the likes of 'em.

Ma'am, says I, to the 'foresaid female very much ableeged to 'yer I'm sure but my incoms's limited." "Why it's only ten Rupees a ticket" says she. "Ten Rupees and wot may the sum be in gud English money. Ma'am". Just then an individual in a king 'to lady's garments and a red"—"Turban" suggested Mr. Pickwick. "comes hup 'Programm' says he and kind o' stares at me with all his eyes. Manners hain't a word in your dicksh'nary, old brassface thinks I and proceeds to a room they call the Rose garden. and well it desurves the name, sir, as the lady said that evenin 'em lettle hinnocent beings, 'em roses I mean" adder Sam by way of as found a fether in her cocktail. All of parenthesis just crushed hup to get wot they calls a hartistic effect and bless you sir, all the wimen themselves wur like roses and all of 'em adress'd up in a regilar set of rainbow colours of hextra power and it wur all just a big blaze of light and splendor and beauty as the papers say."

"I am glad you enjoyed yourself Sam" said Mr. Pickwick "Enjoy'd sir" said Sam as he stopped to smile on a rather stout lady passing just then, "enjoyed is not the wurd for it. "I wus quite delighted I never see so many people merry together in my life, sur and enuff there were to make them it. There was a couple of Sawbones there too. Sir, giving particulars as to inaeteration and so forth. "What is a sawbones" inquired Mr. Pickwick "not quite certain whether it was a live animal or something to eat "Wat, don't you know what a sawbones is, sur," inquired Mr. Weller "I thought everybody knew'd as a Sawbones is a surgeon. After a 'earing ov him hup I goes and sees a lot of 'em young ladies a sewing with hextra attention which were a little out o' place and further on there were a savory, smell of vittels with more young ladies bustling about the place and makin' a great show d' work as 'em young ladies 'ave a tendency of doin' all over the world." "Their object was very laudable Sam" remonstrated Mr. Pickwick and I trust everybody is grateful to them for the services they have rendered." "Oh yes sir very laudable indeed sir. 'Cause as it's precious ard work serving folks all day long and a persoaiding 'em into buyin' things. There were such a loud din sir such a grace such eatin' and drinkin' of a stuff they calls a cocktail which I wouldn't take as I was afeerd the feathers would prick me as the man said at the play the t'other day. But as at this juncture Messrs. Snodgrass Tupman and Winkle made their appearance Mr. Weller was induced to put off his narration for more favourable opportunity.

TO AN INDIAN GIRL.

From your pictured face I know
How you love happy things—
Sunlight, and the birds' clear calling,
And the wild flash of wings.
You love melody—you sing
At the green waterside,
In the long grass your shy sweet notes
Leap and quiver—and hide.
You have dreams—I know their flight
That lift the heart away—
You see visions—they flock like birds
Around you, day by day.
You have fears—they hide from me
In the long secret look
That tells so much—and holds the rest
Away, like a sealed book.
My words travel out to you—
Girl of the lotus flower—
Out to your golden land they speed,
From my land of sun and shower.
When you read them quietly,
In your charmed Eastern tone,
Music will sway them at your voice—
Your music—and not my own.

DOROTHY M. ROBERTS.

The Rajah as well as his subjects, find in Horlick's Malted Milk an ideal Food-drink, for not only is it delicious in flavour, but it helps Nature to brace up the flagging energy and tones the system completely.

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK

is packed in Glass Bottles, made in 3 sizes.

Can be obtained of all Stores and Bazaars in the East. No cooking. Add water only

— Don't Be Puzzled. —
INSIST ON HAVING ONLY
S. C. SEAL'S
INK TABLETS
which are brilliant and non-corrosive, cheap and best. Free sample to schoolmasters and merchants. Blue Black, Violet and Green 12 annas per gross. Red Rs. 1/8 per gross with fancy tin box each kind.
AGENTS WANTED.
SARAT CH. SEAL,
28/3, Luxmi Datta Lane, Bagbazar,
P. O. CALCUTTA.

FREE
to any address—

Booklet describing
"Treatment of Accidents and Injuries" and Price List
Write to—
KALPATARU AYURVEDIC WORKS & STORES,
373/5, UPPER CHITPORE ROAD.
CALCUTTA.
TELEGRAMS "KALPATARU" CALCUTTA.
BOMBAY AGENTS:—
DALAL BROTHERS & Co.
Tarachand Building, Bhaleshwar Road.
BOMBAY.

ARE YOU IN INDIA ARE YOU
Thru by means of the renowned Bhargava's
HEALTH of INDIA
India's Leading Salt
You can always keep yourself in condition, healthy, hearty, full of life, free from all stomach troubles and disorders and also from the most serious diseases due to the Impurity of Bood. This Salt is prepared from the pure Indian vegetables and herbs and can be used with the utmost confidence for the
CLIMATE of INDIA
Health of India' is a certain and absolutely safe cure for Constipation, Indigestion, Hearturn, Headache, Stomach Disorders, Impure Blood, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Dyspepsia, Cholera, Loss of Appetite, Cough, and Asthuma, General Debility and Monthly Disorders peculiar to Females.
Price Rs. 5 per bottle of 700 doses.
" " 1 " 100 "
Hundreds have Already Tried—
WHY NOT YOU?
Order from:
The Manager,
'HEALTH OF INDIA' OFFICE,
BENARES CITY.

DONGRE'S
Balamrit
THE CHILDREN'S TONIC

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

JUST ARRIVED

ARMOURED & SUCTION
HOSES
BRASS, COPPER & LEAD
TUBES
MANILA, COTTON & WIRE
ROPES
From the Smallest Size.

ALL BRITISH

HATIM ATTARI & Co.,
SHIPCHANDLERS & CONTRACTORS,
24-26, NagdeviStreet, BOMBAY.
Telgm. 4492. Telegs. "NAILS

YOUR FAMILY FRIEND

To cure all aches and pains and sprains, inflammation, cough, colds, cuts, bruises, etc.,
IS
AMRUTANJAN
The first-aid family remedy. Costs 10 As. only. Get one and keep it handy. Sold everywhere.
AMRUTANJAN DEPOT

NERVOUSNESS AND INSOMNIA

are symptoms of nerve irritation, often the result of OVER-WORK, ANXIETY, OVER-STUDY, MENTAL ANXIETY, and excesses of eating, drinking, or bodily abuses.

HUXLEY'S *Ner-Vigor*

A syrup of acid glycero-phosphates rich in organic phosphates, which after absorption into the blood, build up cell life and help to restore mental equilibrium, muscular vigour, and reinforced nerve power.

Original bottles of 50 doses sold throughout India, Burmah, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, etc.
ANGLO-AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL Co., Ltd., Croydon, London.

Send your Enquiry
for all kinds of
OUT-DOOR GAME

CRICKET
FOOTBALL
TENNIS
GOLF

POLO
HOCKEY
BADMINTON
FISHING TACKLE

To
M. Noorbhoy,
Opp. Edward's Theatre,
Kalbadevi Road,
BOMBAY.

Keshavkant Hair-Oil
Free from White Oil.

The most fragrant and the cheapest in the market.

Certificates of Merit at the Gwalior Exhibition and Bronze Medal at the Mysore Exhibition.

"KESHAVKANT" is specially prepared from Pure Vegetable Oils and fragrant flowers for all Nationalities. It stops hair falling and helps to grow smooth and black. Over and above all "KESHAVKANT" is the cheapest in the market and is equally suited to the Poor and the Rich alike.

Rs. 1,000 to be given away to any one who will prove that WHITE OIL (which is injurious to hair) is used in "KESHAVKANT."

TRIAL SOLICITED.

Price Annas 15 per Bottle including Packing and V. P. charges.

THE
KESHAV PERFUMERY WORKS,
147, Abdool Rehman Street, BOMBAY 3.

N. B.—All "KESHAVKANT" packs contain PRESENT TICKETS.

MIA MAHOMED HAJI JAN MAHOMED CHOTANI
Government and Railway Contractor
Ship Chandler, Timber & Ironware Merchant

Keeps a Very Large Stock
OF
Iron, Galvanized, Steam, Copper and Lead Pipes; Canvas, Hose and Best Sail Navy Canvas; English and Japanese Zinc Slabs, Bolts, Nuts and Washers; Steel, Tool Mining, and High Speed Air Hardening, by Edgar Allens.

Best English Leather Belting by Geo. Angus; Screws, Augers, English Mild Steel Plates, Marine Glue, etc., etc., etc.

Office & Godown at Khaduck, Dontad Road
Telephone No. 622. **BOMBAY.** Tel. Address SHAIKHALLI.

"QUALITY" & "PRICE"—UNBEATEN

See Our Brands and also other brands. Compare the price and quality and you are our customer —POSITIVELY.

It will pay you—and pay you well—to wear the brands we stock.

Our 'PRICES' are 'CHEAPER' than elsewhere and our customers are Never Satisfied with the CHEAPNESS offered by the us.

Their quality has made their Name as "Fame".

Do you use our Brands? If not, you are DOING A GREAT INJUSTICE to yourself. Remedy that Now—and WRITE TO CALL AT:

TAJBHOY & CO.,
Baria Mansion, Opp. Crawford Market
BOMBAY

AIR TIGHT LEVER LID TINS

MANUFACTURED ON
English style by Double Seamed

Specialist in making jointless tins for Powder and Paste, etc., to any size and other sorts of jointed tins for Butter, Tea, Coffee, Oil, Milk, Jam, Cocoa, Chocolate, Colours, Cigarettes, Carbide, Dubbin, Rations, etc., etc.; Doffing Cans, Oil Cans, Card Cans, etc., for Mills; Oil drums, 5-gall. capacity, double seamed; and any sort of Hand as well as Machine made Tin and Galv. Plate Works and General Tinplate Merchant and Contractor.

For samples and particulars apply to:—
SHAIKHALLI SULEMANJI
Office—33, MUSJID BUNDER ROAD,
Opp. Bank of Bombay Branch, Bombay No. 3
Factory—1st LANE, KHETWADI.
Factory for making round tins by Double Seamed process Power Machinery.

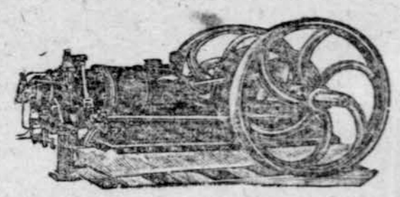
MALABAR TEAK
FRESH STOCK JUST ARRIVED.
CHEAPEST BARGAIN POSSIBLE.
Beams—20 ft. long, 6" × 6" to 12" × 12" in size
Planks—In general sizes & over 6" in width
Scantlings—In any sizes.
SITARAM LAXMAN & SON.
Godown:— Tank-Bunder, Byculla. BOMBAY. Office:—Bank Street, Fort. Phone No.—4231.

The Warrior
The Warrior
must be powerful to WIN.
Time, Experience and the most severe tests have made our
WARRIOR WRIST WATCHES
win the Public confidence.
Above all the Warrior watch is great value to the money you pay for.
It costs only Rs. 25 (Nickel Silver) and is guaranteed for TWO years.
G. B. 518
The Cheapest small size lever wrist watch of reliable quality on the Market.
Madorina Watch Co. Ltd
Kings Building,
Hornby Road,
BOMBAY.
Ask for our latest Illustrated Catalogue

AHMED S. MOLOOBHOY
Shipchandler, Contractor and Hardware Merchant
Direct Importer under European Management of Ship Stores:—
Flexi. Steel Wire Rope, Corsar Bros. Canvas, High Pressure Packings, "British Admiralty" Rubber Sheets, Gun Metal Valves and Cocks a Specialty.
TRIAL ORDERS SOLICITED!
OFFICE:—27, Nagdevi Street. WAREHOUSE:—Darukhana, Mazagon.
Telephone 3437.

STANDARD MOTOR SERVICE.
NASIK CITY.
Agents:
STANDARD AUTOMOBILES
AUTOMOBILE SPECIALISTS
Head office:—Sandhurst Road, Girgaum BOMBAY.
Branch office:—NASIK CITY.
Telephone No. 4491.
Telegrams: Demand—Bombay. " Nasik.

IMPERIAL CRUDE OIL ENGINES
Low Consumption
Really Reliable
High Efficiency



ONE LAKHS IMPROVED TYPE
Also other kinds of machinery such as Grinding Mills, Oil Mills, Pumps of all kinds, Colour grinding machines, Saw Benches, Baling Presses, Cylinder Oils, Beltings, and Mill Gins stores always in stock.
P. G. MASKER & Co.,
ENGINEERS & CONTRACTORS
Apollo Street Bombay.

With a calendar for 1920 & Vikram Samvat 197
TRIPATHI & Co's DIARIES FOR 1920.
ONE DAY TO A PAGE.

Royal Diary:	(8" × 5") Strong Red Cloth	Rs 2 0
Commercial Diary	(5" × 3½") Gilt Edges and Pencil	„ 1 8
Pocket Diary	(4" × 3") Gilt edges and Pencil	„ 1 0
Lawyer's Diary	(7" × 4") cloth, with Pencil) (with corresponding Hindu dates: containing very useful information for Lawyers)	„ 1 4

N. M. TRIPATHI & Co.
Booksellers, BOMBAY 2.

Printed and published for the Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd., by SYED ABDULLA BRELVI, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.